# THE ILLUSTRATED

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1843. OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

SIXPENCE.

### THE OPIUM PLAGUE.

Almost simultaneously with the arrival of the Overland Mail, bringing the gratifying intelligence that our affairs in China were on the prosperous road to peace, and that the tocsin of alarm, sounded by the last mail, had been silenced down into tranquillity. a discussion was being held in the British Parliament upon a subject vitally interesting to the destinies of the Celestial Empire, and not less important to the general influence of humanity and the fervent exercise of Christian principles at home. The question involved was not simply commercial; it compassed considerations of morality, of philosophy, of religion-of fair dealing towards another people-of proper philanthropy among our own. It was the great question of the continuance or abolition of the immoral opium trade.

On Tuesday evening Lord Ashley—the nobleman who brought the subject before the house, and whose honourable zeal in mat-ters affecting the Christian interests and character of his country the subject before the house, and whose honourable zeal in matters affecting the Christian interests and character of his country we have so often had to record in the highest terms of eulogy—concluded an eloquent and brilliant speech with the following emphatic proposition:—"That it is the opinion of this house, that the continuance of the trade in opium, and the monopoly of its growth in territories of British India, is destructive of all relations of amity between England and China, injurious to the manufacturing interests of the country, by the very serious diminution of legitimate commerce, and utterly inconsistent with the honour and duties of a Christian kingdom; and that steps be taken, as soon as possible, with due regard to the rights of governments and individuals, to abolish the evil." Now, we do not hesitate to declare that the general terms of the position taken up in this forcible resolution are almost out of the pale of denial. They have about them a constructive truth and justice which it is nearly impossible not to admit. The trade in opium is, scriously, not a whit more justifiable than the trade in blasphemous or obscene publications, which in the English mind and heart at once calls up feelings of loathing and disgust. It distils a sleepy poison into the human frame, which enervates, intoxicates, excites — prostrating the mental powers—engendering a horrible and unnatural listlessness—and creating delusion and demoralization of such vast, broad, and sweeping character, of so wasting and ravaging a kind, as to induce, from those who witness it and are subject to its fearful influences, the most repugnant sensations of sorrow, commiseration, and dread. The opium trade is, moreover, a direct infraction of the laws of the country of which it is the curse. With that country we have opened new relations at the expense of blood and treasure—we have crowned our position with diplomatic conquests and the provess of war—and we now seek curse. With that country we have opened new relations at the expense of blood and treasure—we have crowned our position with diplomatic conquests and the prowess of war—and we now seek peace and commerce upon broad, open, generous, and Christian principles, befitting the dignity of Great Britain, and the cause of civilization at large. That peace can never be prosperous, that commerce can never be flourishing so long as the trade in opium endures. The Chinese, as a nation, have a just horror of it, their authorities forbid it as a crime, and not less than criminal is its influence upon the native people. It unhinges the whole framework of society—it brutalizes, deadens, corrupts—it plucks the beautiful consciousness of moral responsibility out of the soul—it unmans, uncivilizes, unsocializes—it is in all respects wicked, dangerous, and evil; and what right, then, has a country calling itself Christian to set up such a pestilence in any foreign community by the insolent dictatorship of power, encouraging avarice and embracing gain? Would any argument interfer would. in any foreign community by the insolent dictatorship of power, encouraging avarice and embracing gain? Would any argument justify—would any reason palliate—the unrestricted use and strength of ardent spirits among the lower, or indeed any classes of people in this country? Yet such an evil, dreadful and gigantic as it would become, would be only as a feather in the balance against the free distribution of opium to such a people as the Chinese. That, indeed, is one of the plagues of the East; and with such disgust is it regarded by the moral and thinking among the subjects of the Celestial empire that a distrust of its promulgators has arisen, so strong as to thwart even the activity and exercise of religion, and to palsy the arm of Christianity where it would fain be busiest in reaping fruit. Lord Ashley had occasion to inform the house that, so strongly had the mischief operated with prejudice to the English, the Baptists had last week resolved upon delegating an American as their missionary to Hong Kong, on the ground that the criminal conduct of England in regard to the opium trade "had made the minds of Chinese inaccessible to the religious efforts of English teachers." The Baptists were wrong in the passing—though not in the grounds of—the resolution; it was un-English, anti-national, and, in the present new relations of the two countries, most unnecessary and uniust; but the fact progressing the provertibles proves the powerful enimes. present new relations of the two countries, most unnecessary and unjust; but the fact, nevertheless, proves the powerful animus against us to which opium trading and opium smuggling has given

We honour Lord Ashley for the boldness, energy, and manly feeling with which he came forward to grapple with the question—to grapple with its bearing upon our interests and our honour—



THE NEW ROYAL CHAPEL, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

In the original plan for converting Buckingham House into a palace, in accordance with the taste of George IV., it was proposed to fit up the octagonal apartment of the library of George III. as a chapel for the sovereign and the royal houshold. The design was prepared, in which the compartments of the walls were to be adorned with the cartoons of Raphael from Hampton Court Palace. This proposition was, however, loudly protested against by the public press, and the idea was abandoned; the cartoons remaining where they are, in their own special gallery. At this time, some thirteen years since, the access to Hampton Court Palace was a matter of cost, whereas, at present, it is gratuitous; so that had this piece of palace decoration taken place Hampton Court would have lost its main attractions, and instead of Raphael's masterpieces being viewed by hundreds of thousands of persons, they would have been seen only by the comparatively sands of persons, they would have been seen only by the comparatively to the kitchen, it was inconveniently warm, and it has since been used as an armoury.

The new chapel royal has been adapted by Mr. E. Blore from the

as an armoury.

The new chapel royal has been adapted by Mr. E. Blore from the southern conservatory; its height is 25 feet; breadth, 38 feet; length, 53 feet. The cast-iron framework has been preserved with open tiebeams of elegant design; a row of fluted composite columns on each side forms an aisle which is pewed, the remainder of the area having open seats. It is lit by lofty windows at the sides, which are finished with architraves and pediments; and hereafter these windows are to

On her Majesty's arrival his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. attended by his chaplain, the Rev B. Harrison, proceeded to the communion-table, where her Majesty's warrant was presented. commanding him to consecrate the chapel. His Grace received the warrant, and directed the registrar, F. H. Dyke, Esq., to read it, and the same having been read his Grace declared that he was ready to consecrate the chapel, and proceeded with the solemn service.

with our love of commerce and our love of justice—and we devoutly hope that the latter and nobler principle will most readily actuate the impulses of the English heart.

The discussion must be productive of good, for it elicited on all hands a condemnation of the trade, or, at all events, failed to elicit a single opinion of approval. The only question which arose was the question of monopoly; whether it were better to leave things as they were, or to throw open the commerce with a view of restricting it! All agreed that the trade was bad, and only differed as to the best method of limiting its influences. But "what is morally wrong," said Mr. Brotherton, "can never be politically right," and, therefore, the total abolition of the traffic is what society should demand. is what society should demand.

The debate ended in the withdrawal of Lord Ashley's resolution, at the suggestion of Sir Robert Peel, who stated that the whole subject was in course of negotiation by her Majesty's Government, and that under existing circumstances it would be well, perhaps, to leave the question for the moment at the disposal of the exe-

Let us, then, urge that executive to perform the great duty of Christianity, and no longer support the wickedness that has been engendered among a people who congregate in millions, and therefore are the more terribly corrupted with its fearful epidemic of crime. Lord Ashley deserves the best praise of all good men for having opened the eyes of English society to the great iniquity of this abandoned trade, and the termination of his lordship's masterly oration will form the most appropriate conclusion to an article which its subject has called forth. "Although I may be animadverted upon, and perhaps rebuked, for having presumed to handle so important a matter, I shall ever be thankful that I have acted as an instrument to lay this abominable evil before the eye of the public. I shall deeply regret to have given offence to this house, or to any individual; nevertheless I shall rejoice in the disclosure, and the possible removal of the mischief. Sir, the condition of this empire does demand a most deep and solemn consideration; within and without we are hollow and insecure. True sideration; within and without we are hollow and insecure. True it is that we wear a certain appearance of power and majesty: but with one arm resting on the East, and the other on the West, we are in too many instances trampling under foot every moral and religious obligation. I confess I speak most sincerely, though few, perhaps, will agree with me; but I do so—it is in my heart and I will bring it out—if this is to be the course of our future policy—if will bring it out—if this is to be the course of our future pointy—if thus we are to exercise our arts and arms, our science and our superiority of knowledge over the world—if all these are to be turned to the injury and not to the advantage of mankind, I should much prefer that we shrink within the proportions of our public virtue, and descend to the level of a third-rate power. (Hear hear.) But a great and a noble opportunity is now offered to us of being just and generous in the height of victory. In such a spirit, and with such an aim there is hone that we may vet be spared to run a with such an aim, there is hope that we may yet be spared to run a blessed, a useful, and a glorious career; directing all our energies and all our vows—all that we have, and all that we shall receive to that one great end of human existence, 'Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good-will towards men.'"

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

for that one great can of human existence, "Clory to God in the glock;" of surface passes, color-will towards man, a support of the posterior of the posterior

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The search of the date of the control of the contro

favourable for its culture. He would have sold the opium he had seized, and that senized three millions of money, instead of burning it in the presence of witnesses; or he would impose a duty on its importation which would yield him a large revenue. Even an and solorzed daty of 25 per cent, would yield him a large revenue. Even an and solorzed daty of 25 per cent, would yield him a large revenue. Even an and solorzed daty of 25 per cent, would yield him a large revenue. Even and in solorzed daty in the face of such racts. It was and that if the growth of the poppy was put an end to in India hills it would be taken up by some other country. It was to be produced in such quantities, and in the meantime we might expect an improved monity in China, and such an improved monity in China, and the other on the vest, and trapping in the oarm tenting on the east, and the other on the vest, and trapping in committee the control of the control of

HOUSE OF LORDS .- WEDNESDAY.

motion was then withdrawn, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday.

The house met at four o'clock.—Petitions against the educational clauses were presented by Mr. Strut, from Smally, in Derbyshire; by Mr. V. Smith, from Kettering; by Mr. G. Knight, from Bradford; by Mr. Hawes (5) petitions), from various dissenting congregations and Sunday-school teachers of Yorkshire, Kent, Surrey, Northampton, and Gloncester; by Mr. S. Crawford, 42 petitions from Rochdale and its neighbourhood; by Mr. Hutt, three petitions from dissenters of Durham; by Mr. Ewart, from dissenters of Sunerset, from Wigan, from Yorkshire, and other places; by Lord Barnard, from Salop.—The Health of Towns Bill was, on the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, postponed till Wednesday, the 25th of April.—Mr. Ewart, in the absence of his hon. friend the member for Finsbury, moved the second reading of the Players of Interludes Bill. He hoped no opposition would be offered to this stage of the bill, but that the discussion should be postponed till it went into committee.—Mr. M. Sutton Could not assent to the bill as it stood. While he admitted that the present state of the law was in some respects unsatisfactory, he did not think the remedy proposed was that which would best meet the difficulty. This bill, if it passed as it now stood, would take from the magistrates all power of granting licences for theatres. On the understanding that an opportunity to discuss the measure would be given at a future period, he would not oppose the second reading.—The bill was read a second time, and committed for Wednesday, the 26th April —Mr. S. Herbert moved the second reading of the Admiralty Lands Bill, which was read a second time, and committed for Wednesday, the 26th April —Mr. S. Herbert moved the second reading of the Admiralty Lands Bill, which was read a second time, and committed for Wednesday, the 26th April —Mr. S. Herbert moved the second reading of the Admiralty Lands Bill, which was read a second time, and committed for Wednesday, the first honder

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The Northern and hastern Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

A great number of petitions relative to the factories Bill, the Conn-laws, and the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, were presented.—Mr. House postponed his motion relative to the Washington Treaty until Monday.—Sir J. Grahasi, in answer to Mr. H. Johnston, said that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any legislative measure on the subject of the Church of Scotland.—Mr. C. Buller then to be to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, than an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will take into her most gracious consideration the means by which extensive and systematic colonisation may be most effec-

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tually rendered available for augmenting the resources of her Majesty's empire, giving additional employment to capital and labour, both in the United Kingdom and in the colonies, and thereby bettering the condition of her people.—Mr. S. Crawpord moved an amendment to the effect "that the resources derivable from the lands, manufactures, and commerce of the United Kingdom, if fully brought into action, were adequate to afford the means of giving employment and supplying food to the whole population, and therefore, before any measure was adopted for removing any portion of the population into oriengia lands, it was the duty of Parliament to take into consideration the measures necessary for the better application of these resources to the employment and support of the people."—Mr. G. Knight opposed the motion.—Lord Stanisty entered into a lengthened statement, for the purpose of showing the present condition of the colonies and the resources that might be made available for defraying the expense of the importation of labour, and said be should feel bound to oppose the amendment, and would meet the motion by moving the previous question.—Motion negatived.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord Brougham brought forward his motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, for having successfully negotiated the resources of the heading incidents in the history of the boundary disputes between the two countries, and pronounced a strong censure on General Casa, whom he described as exasperating the lill-felving which prevailed in the minds of the lower classes of the Americans towards England, and pandering to the worst passions of the mob, for the purpose of succeeding to the presidential chair of the Union. He then reviewed Lord Ashburton, the attacks which had been more upon him, and contended that a more eligible appointment could not have been marke, in order to bring to a favourable conclusion the disputes between this country and America.—The Doke of Cambridom shill be conducted the conduct

then carried without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

A number of private bills were forwarded a stage. In answer to a question from Lord John Russell, with regard to the state of the revenue. Sir Robert Pret said that, in consequence of the great financial measure of last year—the income tax—it would be utterly impossible for the Government to lay any financial statement before the house until it was ascertained what would be the productiveness of that impost. It would, therefore, be impossible for the Chancellar of the Exchequer to anticipate the usual period for the financial statement; but very early after Easter he would be able to state to the house what were the views of the Government on the subject of finance.—The house then went into a committee of supply, when several votes were taken.

### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

CHINA AND INDIA.

CHINA AND INDIA.

Our despatches in anticipation of the Indian mail to the 1st March are arrived. They bring most important intelligence from Scinde.

It appears that the Ameers of Hyderabad, while making arrangements to collect a large army, continued to play "fast and loose" with Major Outram, whom the Indian Government had in December sent to them in order to make terms. It must be recollected that those Ameers, who were long regarded as tributaries of the Affghan empire, had within some years enjoyed a sort of independence of all subjection. Their principles were those of Eastern despots who govern the country for their own special advantage. Industry and civilization were at a stand there, while the most fertile districts along the Indus were turned into wastes or jungle deserts for the preservation of the wild animals whom those Ameers amused themselves occasionally in hunting and destroying.

The British Government having introduced civilization into a portion of Scinde, and having taken possession of the Indus, the navigation of which became a matter of general benefit, a demand was made on the Ameers to give up, for the use of that navigation, certain strips of Isad lying slong the river. They, feeling that they could not immediately refuse, temporized until at length their troops were collected, when, on the 1sth of February, they sent word to Major Outram to retire from their city. Major Outram, who did not suppose that they would procred to extremities, delayed. On the 15th the residency of the British Political Agent, or Minister, was attacked. It was gallantly defended by 100 men for several hours; but at length, their ammunition having been expended, the British soldiers retired, with a small loss, to the stemmers, and proceeded to join Sir Charles Napier, then at the head of about 2700 men, at a distance of about twenty miles from the capital of the Ameers. The latter bastened, at the head of 22,000 men, to attack the British force.

On the 17th a battle took place, which can only be compared to

9rh Regiment Light Cavalry.—Killed: Lieutenant and Brevet Captain and Adjutant Cookson.—Wounded: Captain A. Tucker, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain S. Smith, Lieutenant H. G. C. Plowden, and Ensign J. H. Firth.

HER MAJESTY'S 22ND REGIMENT.—Killed: Captain W. W. Tew. Wounded: Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Pennefather, Captain Conway, Lieutenant F. P. Harding, Ensign R. Pennefather, and Ensign H. Bowden.

Bowden.

12TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.—Killed: Captain and Brevet
Major Jackson, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Meade, Lieutenant Wood.—
Woonned: Ensign Holbrough.
25TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.—Killed: Major Teasdale.—
Wounded: Lieutenant and Quartermaster Phayre, and Lieutenant

Wounded: Leutenant and Quartermaster Frayre, and Lieutenant Bourdillon.

Staff.—Major Wyllie, Assistant Adjutant-General S. and B., wounded. One horse killed under Lieutenant Mac Murlo, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

It appears that the plan of an attack in order to exterminate all the British in Scinde was not confined to Hyderabad: it extended itself throughout the territories of the Ameers, but their utmost efforts have been baffled, and they are now prisoners.

-The intellligence from Affghanistan is that anarchy continues to prevail there. Ahkbar Khan is said to be master of Cabul, and his father, Dost Mahomed, is proceeding from Lahore towards Peshawur, as if to join him. Ahkbar Khan has threatened to invade the province of Peshawur, and to take it from the Sikhs, but the good treatment of old Dost Mahomed by the latter may prevent that invasion. From Candahar news has been received that Sufter Jung had been compelled to quit that city, and to seek satety in flight.

flight.

Lord Ellenborough, who had arrived at Delbi on the 5th of February, was preparing to go to Agra, where his presence was considered necessary, not only on account of the death of Scindia, the powerful chief of Gwalior, at the age of 27 years, to whom an adopted heir has been named, but also in order to contribute, by various arrangements, to put an end to the disturb-

ances in the Bundelkund districts. Among the reports was one that the Brahmins at Sommauth had declined to receive the much-talked of gates, which they regarded as polluted by their application to a Mahomedan's tomb, and that these celebrated trophies were to be sent to another desti-

which they regarded as polluted by their application to a Mahomedan's tomb, and that these celebrated trophies were to be sent to another destination.

The courts martial on the officers engaged in the proceedings at Cabul have terminated in the acquittal of all; but though the verdict of "Not guilty" has been pronounced for each, there is a most marked distinction made in the remarks of the Governor-Gen-ral and of the Commander-in-Chief as to the opinion formed of the acts of Major Pottinger and the other leading officers.

The latest intelligence from Canton comes down to the 21st of January, from which it appears that the Imperial Commissioner Elepoo had arrived there on the 10th, but it was doubted if the negotiations respecting the tariff would commence until after the beginning of the Chinese new year, which was on the 30th of January. Sir Henry Pottinger had left Hong Kong for Canton on the 17th, in order to pay a visit of ceremony. Colonel Malcolm left Bombay on the 18th of February, on board a steamer, in order to deliver the ratified treaty to the Plempotentiary.

DELH.—Lord Ellenborough had arrived at Delhi, and the Imperial City has been quite frighted from its propriety. His entry, though taking place on a Sunday, was a magnificent sight. The procession included no less than seventy elephants, and almost as many native princes and chiefs, whose splendid apparel and the glittering uniforms of their followers, contributed to oazzle the eye, if not to bewilder the brain of the spectator. His lordship has given and received numerous entertainments, and granted audiences to many native rulers; he has visited the public places of the city; and he has had a military spectacle, though, from the comparatively small number of regiments available, it was not nearly so imposing an affar as that at Feroze-pore. On leaving Delhi, Lord Ellenborough was to take his departure for Aera, which place he will by this time have reached.

The Somnauth Gates.—These relics of antiquity, the "glorious trophies" of Lord Elle

### EXTINCT CITIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

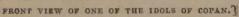
poses, and other valuable ornamental sruicies; a small solid silver clock, tatand and chain, such as worn by the Turks at their side.

EXTINCT CITIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

The political convulsions of Central America, the wars of the Texians, and the receut triumphs of the people of Yucatan, Guatemala, Honduras, and neighbouring provinces, over the Mexican forces, having invested its "vexed borders" with fresh interest, we have determined on devoting a page to their historic illustration. These distracted states are situated between the tenth and twentieth parallels of north latitude, and the eighty-third and ninety-fourth of longitude west of Greenwich. On the north the shores are washed by the Atlantic waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Bay of Honduras, and on the south by the Pacific Ocean. The climate is temperate, but humid; the general surface raised about 150 feet above the level of the sea, and varied by innumerable piles of magnineent mountains. The bases of the hills, the valleys, and the banks of the streams are clothed with dense forests of evergreen oaks, mahogany, cotton-tree, and many species of palms, besides wast parasitic tribes which climb from tree to tree and branch to branch, and weare the woods into almost impenetrable masses. The agricultural and commercial products are, in the absence of industry and enterprise, very limited in their range. The great apport trade is mahogany and wax. Corn and black beans, from which the favourite tortillas are prepared, are raised in great abundance. Sisal hemp, or hemitien, is produced in limited quantities. Sogar, cotton, Campeachy hats, and chiefly of Spanish and Indian descent, and of various mixed west of a mighty empire, greatly advanced in the art and chiefly of Spanish and Indian descent, and of various mixed west of a mighty empire, greatly advanced in the art and commercial products of the products of the control of the stream of the products of the control of the stream of the products of the control of the stream of the products of the cont

\* London: Wiley and Putman, 1843. New York: J. and W. G. Langley.







HEAD OF A SUPPOSED ROYAL PERSONAGE OF COPAN.



HEAD OF AN IDOL OF COPAN.



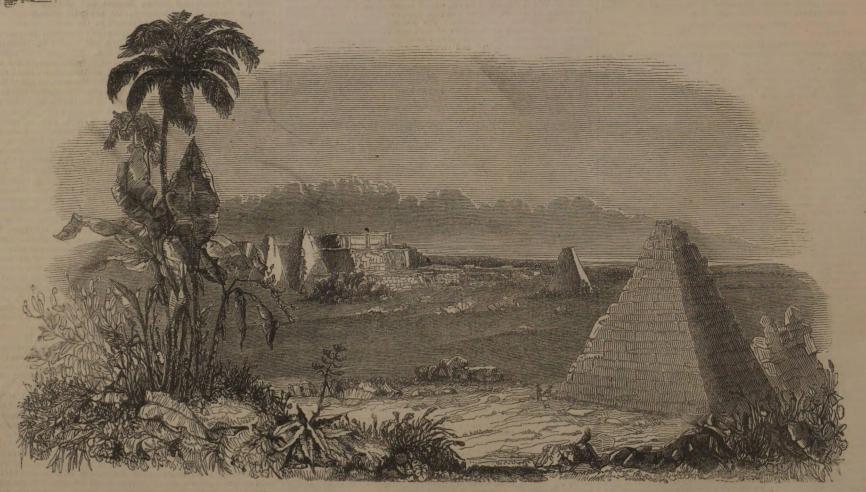
BACK VIEW OF IDOL OF COPAN.

the Spaniards call them—"idols," and were once the deities of the departed people. These sculptured memorials have excited the enturisatic admiration of the people in the United States: they have compared them to the early efforts of classic antiquity, and have gone so far as to give them an antediluvian parentage. In our opinion, however, they are of a very low character of art, and are of a comparatively recent period. We can sympathise with the extravagant joy of Jonathan in discovering an ancient and highly-civilised ancestry for his adopted country—of "ruins of temples which may have been historical when Solomon was laying the foundations of the first temple ever raised by the hand of man to the honour and glory of the true God. Ruins of palaces in which Phidias and Praxiteles might have gone to study ancient masters."

But we believe that the prows of many of the cances of New Zealand and the Polynesian Islands exhibit specimens of equal, and, in fact, very similar sculptures. There is nothing amongst them at all comparable to Persian, Egyptian, or even Norman art. The grand and distinctive excellence of these ruins, and that which most powerfully attests the mental energy and advanced civilisation of these people, is found in the grand proportions of their vast

with rings in them. Their faces were generally good, and not very brown, but without beards, for they scorched them when young, that they might not grow. Their hair was long, like women, with which they made a garland about the head, and a little tail hung behind. The men wore a roll, eight fingers broad, going several times round the waist, and had square mantles, knotted on the shoulders, and sandals made of deer-skins." The reader, as Mr. Stephens observes, almost sees here, in the flattened heads and costumes of the natives, a picture of the sculptured and stuccoed figures of Palenque and other places. Bernel Diaz, Gomara, and others who accompanied Cortez, bear corresponding testimony. The date of these ruins and of the great dynasties who founded them would appear, then, to range through the five centuries from A.D. 1000 to the period of the Spanish conquest. Their sudden extinction is one of the wonders of history; but, as a Christian people, we find its solution in that memorable prophecy of our faith, "the idols He shall utterly abolish."

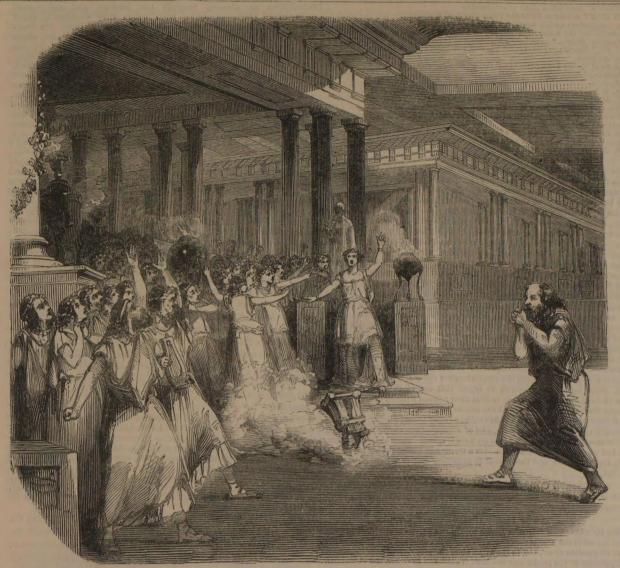
The country is now under the dominion of half-a-dozen flimsy republics, which offer even less security to life, capital, or conscience than, as governments, they possess themselves.



EWSPAPER IN YOUNGT

ITTUSLEVA

GENERAL VIEW OF THE BUINS OF UXMAL, YUCATAN.



SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF " SAPPHO."

DRURY LANE.

Last Saturday evening this house afforded a triple novelty, to a most numerous congregation of its friends and patrons—a new opera; a new prima donna (Miss Clara Novello); and a new accession to its vocal force, in the person of the first English singer of her day—Mrs. Alfred Shaw.

The name of the opera—"Sappho"—was of itself sufficient to interest all who had been either classically acquainted with the story of the love-martyr of the Leucadian cliff, by some of her own "fervent fragments,"

Which still—like and the story of the Leucadian cliff, by some of her own "the still—like and the story of the love-martyr of the leucadian cliff, by some of her own "the still—like and the still—like and the story of the love-martyr of the leucadian cliff, by some of her own "the still—like and the still and the still—like and the still and the

Which still—like sparkles of Greek fire, Undying, ev'n beneath the wave— Burn on thro' time, and ne'er expire!

or familiarised with it by the thousand pilgrim tourists of the day, who have described

who have described

The very spot where Sappho sung
Her swan-like music, ere she sprung
(Still holding, in that fearful leap,
By her lov'd lyre) into the deep,
And dying, quench'd the fatal fire,
At once, of both her heart and lyre!

The life and tragical death of the enthusiastic, the inspired, but unfortunate Lesbian, would have formed a magnificent subject for the burning genius of Byron, who, in Julia's letter to Juan, has unavowedly translated one of Ovid's imaginary epistles of Sappho to Phaon with all the intensity of feeling congenial to such a wild and impassioned theme.

Phaon with all the intensity of feeling congenial to such a wild and impassioned theme.

Thus far have we been led to dwell, with associated feelings, on the interesting story of the mortal muse; but here we must take leave of its beauty and romance, to consider a thing which bears no further resemblance to it than a burletta does to the tragedy it desecrates, by preserving the names only of its dramatis personæ. Still, the heroine, however mutata ab illa, is drawn by the writer of the libretto as an impassioned character, and coloured by the author of the music with considerable warmth of expression and occasional energy. Of this more anon. Let us proceed to examine the merits of the fair debutante, and see whether her notions of the character incline to the model of antiquity or to the modern sketch; or, in



CLARA NOVELLO AS "SAPPHO."

fact, whether she have any notions or not beyond the vain concetti that she is the most finished vocalist in the world. Miss Clara Anastasia Novello is in her twenty-fifth year. She possesses a very beautiful and well-trained soprano voice, which, per se, is capable of procuring its fair owner a favourable first hearing; but we must regrettingly exclaim, with the fox of Phædrus, "Quanta species non habet cerebrum!" and, consequently, she has not the power of making those lasting impressions which are more the effects of mental than physical endowments. Her enunciation is "clear—but oh, how cold!" Her bravura is neat, but unimpassioned; her graziosa not the "grace beyond the reach of art;" and her pathos—what? or where? Let echo answer! Still she possesses the instrumental part of good singing's requisites, and in characters of a less intellectual nature she will be everywhere found an acquisition. Her first song, "Morning has never dawned," was skilfully executed; but the uproarious manner in which she was called for at the conclusion of the first act reminded us of a speech of Antigerides (the celebrated flute-player of antiquity), who, hearing one day, at a distance, a violent burst of applause bestowed upon a performer, exclaimed, "There must be something very bad in that man's playing, or those people would not be so lavish in their approbation." The noise of claqueurs is very different from the spontaneous furore of real admiration. In the second act, in which Mrs. Alfred Shaw appeared as Climene, judgment "was herself again," and hailed the great vocalist in a manner alike creditable to her and her hearers. The air, "My bursting heart," was given with indescribable beauty, in the very soul of song, and was most



H. PHILLIPS AS "ALCANDER."

enthusiastically received. The beautiful duet of "Sweet tears," between the soprano and contralto, was the gem of the evening, and was most deservedly encored. Mr. Philips sustained effectively the part of Alcander. Mr. Allen, in Phaon, left us nothing to wish for but a greater power of voice to be the vehicle of his pure taste and feeling. He was encored in "Justly the doom pursues me." The choruses were admirably trained; and some of the scenery, particularly Marshall's portions, most beautifully and classically executed. And now for a few words on the music of "Sappho." Its composer, Giovanni Pacini, Maestro Cavaliere, and director of Il Teatro Reale, at Lucca, has been long celebrated on the Continent as the author of many arias, remarkable for their peculiar pathos and sweetness; also for elegant fioriture or embellishing variations, which have received the adoption of the first singers of the day—amongst whom may be reckoned Pasta and Rubini. His opera of "Niobe" created furore, but his fame amongst his compatriots had not reached its zenith before the production of his "Sappho." In paranthese, we may observe that Miss Novello achieved more glory in Lucca, by her performance in this opera, than she is likely to do in the English adaptation of it at Drury. Pacini has not any very astounding qualities as a composer, but he possesses a very delicate and keen sensibility for his art; and, perhaps, would have exhibited a genius quite equal to his work, if the wild spirit of the ancient classic legend had not been too much milk-and-watered by the treatment of his maudlin coadjutor, the author of the libretto. What poets have sung, and Raphaels (we mean painters—but the terms are synonymous) have illustrated, should either be totally kept from "alleyes profane," or, if exhibited, shown in their full, pristine, and undeformed beauty. We do not much like the practice of introducing arias by long preluding symphonies; they distract the attention of the hearer from its chief object, the singer, which is a vice that

POPULAR PORTRAITS .- No. XXXVI.



CHARLES DICKENS.

It is possible to be a public man without being a popular one, and we have included some names in the series of our "portraits" that may be considered rather as coming under the former class than the latter. But no one will dispute the right of the gifted individual whose name stands at the head of the present sketch to be ranked as one of our "popular portraits." It is one of the advantages attending literary eminence that it may frequently be attained without entailing on its possessor any of that "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness" which too often awaits those who, by far different paths, have proved—

How hard it is to climb

ing iterally eminence at this projection. It attains on its possessor any of that "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness" which too often awaits those who, by far different paths, have proved—

How hard it is to climb

The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar.

They may have a pride in looking behind and beneath them on those they have passed, but they must also be conscious that they have not made a single step unaccompanied by the grudgings and envyings of their competitors. The contests of the bar and the senate induce, almost of necessity, an admixture of personal bitterness in the conflict; in the same degree as one must feel exalted with triumph must the other feel humiliated by the sense of defeat. But no such feelings need exist among the competitors in the field of literature. It is a wide one, affording room for many kinds of greatness—a boundless sphere in which may move many orbs all bright and beautiful, and yet differing in their brightness "even as one star different from another in glory." We, of course, speak of literature of the higher kind, when it is not turned to an instrument of political or party controversy, for then its nature is subdued to what it works in, and it becomes, not degraded, perhaps, but at least lowered. Great was the fame and high the position attained by Walter Scott, but we believe he had not one enemy; Southey has just passed from among us with the affection of all who knew him, and the regret of the far wider circle who knew him only by his works; and Charles Dickens is another instance of the ungrudging readiness with which the palm is yielded to that genius which can excite the admiration and waken the sympathies of all. Literary history presents few examples of a career, hitherto so brief, marked with such signal success; but what was suddenly acquired has been well maintained, and presents every right of continuance. "Todgers's Boarding House," in the last number of "Martin Chuzzlewit," is equal to any of the pictures that gave such universal celeb

from so "calculating" a people. Could they have anticipated some of the "Notes" he was about to put into "general circulation," their ardour might have been somewhat abated. Opinions were more divided on his book—work it can hardly be called—on America than on anything he has yet produced. As a whole it is defective, though there are many happy sketches of character in it. Boz is not only an Englishman but a Londoner, and the eye that is keen enough in the street becomes dim in the vastness of the prairie and the cataract; it is no fault of Boz's that Bevis Marks and Niagara will task two very different classes of faculties to describe adequately.

He is now bringing out his "Martin Chuzzlewit," which is progressing well; that "boy" at "Todgers's" is quite a gem in his way. We have omitted one or two works he has only "edited," not written; his name is on the title-page, to carry down a bookseller's speculation, but they are altogether unworthy of him. The trick is now so well known that the public can hardly be taken in by it again. The popularity of Dickens as an author is something remarkable; his works have been translated into every language of Europe. Some of Sam Weller's similes have put the French translators to sore shfts and expedients, but the Germans have managed pretty well. We have met with "Pickwick" in low Dutch on the banks of a canal in Rotterdam, and found "Master Humphrey's Clock" in high German in the heart of Switzerland. Business once called us to the comptoir of a German tradesman in the vicinity of Heidelberg, and on the desk beside the ledger was a well-read translation of "Nicholas Nickleby." We were curious to see what part of it had interested the man of trade, and (had the fighting students of the university tinctured the "philister" with some of their own combativeness?) he was absorbed in the description of the death of Lord Verisopht in the duel with Sir Mulberty Hawk; no discredit, we thought, to his taster, for it is one of the most vivid and impressive passages in the work. W

speech in which he proposed "the Press," and is therefore not only interesting in itself, but is a fair specimen of his style as a speaker; he said,—

I now give "The Press," that wonderful lever Archimedes wished for, and which has moved the world! which has impelled it onward in the path of knowledge, of merry, and of human improvement so far that nothing in the world can ever roll it back! The mass of the people, said Dr. Johnson very truly, in any country where printing is unknown, must be barbarous. Sir Thomas More, the best, and the wisest, and the greatest of men, however, before the press was established, died what was almost the natural death of the good, and the wise, and the great. Sir Thomas More so clearly saw into ruturity, and descried from afar off the stupendous influence of the press, that he went out of his way to set up a printing-pre.s in Utopia, knowing that without it even the people of that fanced land would not bear competition in the course of years with the real nations of the earth (Cheers.) If they looked back only for two hundred years, to that time when the Dutch citizen carved letters on the bark of the beechen tree, and took off impressions of themon paper astoys to please his grandchildren—helittle knew the wonderful ayent which, in scarcely a century, was about to burst on mankind; what a strong engine in the course of time it must become, even in the land where the ruthless vices and crimes of the anoit ted ruffian who spread More's though plous were to acquire him an immortality or infamy. (Cheers.) I thank God that it has been so; from that hour no good has been devised, no wonderful invention has been broached, no barbarism has been struck down, but that same press has had its iron grip upon it, and never once has it let it go till it was done. If we look at our social and daily life, we shall see how constantly present the press is, and howe essential an element it has become of civilised existence. In great houses, and even in lowly huts, in crowds and insolitudes, in to



- "A Blind Girl threading her Needle," next week.

  "Petructio."—The theatre must be licensed, not the actors.

  "Nothin." is worth nothing.

  "H. T. G."—At present we are sorry that we have not space to go further into the question.

  "R. S. A."—Sir I. M. Brunel is a native of France.

  "A Constant Reader."—Advertise your want in the Times.

  "H. U.," Blandford—Dr. Lardner on the Steam-Ensine. See the present number for an investigation into the merits of the Aërial Steam Carriage.

  "W. C. B."—If the aadress be sent, another copy of the paper shall be forwarded.
- forwarded.
  "A. R. A." and "J. M.," Kingston.—The communication shall be attended
- to.

  "An mateur," Watford, should consult any good lecturer on painting.

  "J. W. A."—Order the paper of any newsman, All the back numbers are in print.

  "C. B.". Leicester.—We shall have no space this year.

  Several chess communications shall be answered in our next.

  "I. B."—Just now we have not space.

  "H. W. H."—The sonnets we have not space for.

  "A Subscriber," Battel.—We hope he will find it improve as it proceeds.

  "Cramond Brig,"—We must have drawings of interest connected with passing events.

- "Inquisitor." We think not.
  "Inquisitor." We think not.
  "Inquisitor." We think not.
  "I. R. B." See our tast week's number.
  "C. P.," Hereford The verses do not reach our standard of merit.
  "A. W." The portraits may appear.
  "B. S." We give the shipping intelligence as far as our space will allow. The Thames Tunnet skaft in our paper of the 25th ult. is at Wapping, not Rotherhithe.
  "Selin" The granging is in hand.

- The Thanes Tannel shaft in our paper of the 25th me. is at vising.

  Rotherhithe.

  "Selin,"—The engraving is in hand.

  "Amaieur,"—Write to the Society of Brilish Arlists.

  "Omega,"—Very good.

  "J. E. E."—Virginia Water has appeared in No. 16.

  "J. B," Cheapside. We have not space at present.

  "S. S. S."—The times shall be returned as requested.

  "Two Old Subscribers" are thunked.

  "C. M. B.", Loughborough,—Emma.

  We have no recollection of a drawing of Cook's Folly, Bristol, having reached us.
- We have no reconcector of a article reached us.

  We fear that we cannot aid "A Constant Subscriber" and "A Constant Patron" in the affair of Le Telémaque enterprise.

  "T. J. C. H." should read with care the paper on Henson's Aërial Machine in our present number.
- The "Fall of Cornrellis" would occupy more room than we can spare.

"Guido's" suggestion shall be attended to.
"Z.Z." should write to the Torm Clerk, at Guildhall.
The suggestions on life boats, §c. have been received.
Indigible—"On unrequited Love;" "Lines," by Rosalind C.; "The old families Strain." infine— In unrequired Love, Lines, by Innes, by Innes, W," Penrith.—Thanks for the communication about the comet as seen

"G. de P."—We have little room for original voetry, and none for trans-

"G. de P."—We have little room for original voetry, and none for translations.

"Rosa."—Declined with thanks.

"B. G."—We have no room.

"T. M. R."—They appear exclusively in the paper.

"Elephant" must commit it to his trank—we have no room.

"Peregrine Plaimway" informs us that Newmarket, as well as Margate, is without a resident magistrate. More shame.

"A. B."—Our experience has not yet brought us in contact with any artists who draw at a cheap rate; we therefore cannot recommend.

"E. E."—Declined.

As it has been said, truly, that there is no pleasure without some alloy so is the axi m verified in reference to the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, whose natural and sincere gratification and gratitude at the brilliant success of their design, and the loud public approval with which it has been crowned, is at last, in some measure, marred by a draw-back, which is nevertheless a source of pride in itself—and certainly a peculiar and unprecedented novelty in the history of newspaper literature. is surely a new complaint, that public demand for any periodical should exceed the means of supply with commensurate rapidity—and baffle the most active energies and spirited enterprize to keep pace with the patronage so pleasingly created. Yet so it is with the llustrated London News; and "increase of appetite" has so grown by what it fed on that at last it is found—in the present state of printing machinery, and with the most perfect practical machine for art-printing in England—impossible to work off within the allotted time of each successive week as many copies of the journal as the public eagerly demand. It is true that, by dint or extraordinary exertion, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News has succeeded in supplying a circulation larger in amount than that of any other paper in the empire-but daily applications and experience have proved to the proprietors that this circulation would be more than doubled if it were possible to furnish a supply This is an emergency which the proprietors are ready and anxious to meet; and, while they have sincerely to regret that any of their kind patrons should have been disappointed, or that their zealous friends, the newsmen, should from time to time have been tantalized by delay, have to announce their determination to track all the realms of enterprize in order to find the means of meeting the public wish, and of disseminating their journal as far as the most generous patronage would have it speed. They have, therefore, not lost one moment in plunging into a fresh and enormous outlay to this end, and they have now the honour to announce that they have contracted for the

IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF TWO NEW MACHINES, upon a novel and beautiful model, and with a power equal to the rapid production of nearly

FOUR TIMES THE PRESENT CIRCULATION

of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS within the period now allotted to the working off of the number supplied. These new machines will be got ready with all possible speed, and in the meanwhile the proprietors have to entreat the patience of the public and the news trade-and to repeat the expression of their gratitude to both for the warm interest which has been taken in

As, however, all golden rules have their exceptions, so within the last week it has been the lot of the proprietors to discover that some few tradesmen, unable to procure copies of their journal as fast as they required them, have forwarded to their subscribers other journals in its stead. This is a dishonest imposition, which they are determined to put down, and they here earnestly request any of their friends who may have been thus disappointed, to give them information without delay, in order that the fraud may be in every case attended by its proper punishment.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

# LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1843.

There is a kind of ungraciousness about the manner and mode of dealing of the politicians of the United States-an ungainly assumption of independence-a betrayal of that sort of overreaching diplomacy of which the "smartness" greatly exceeds the "honesty"—in a word, an "ungentlemanly" spirit and temper, which more particularly finds vent and expression in reference to England and her maintained positions, and which does not confine its rudeness to mere snarling, but rather seeks to make it answer a national purpose, by extending it so far as the misinterpretation of a treaty or the false construction of a public act. Evidence that we are not misappreciating this vain and not unartful disposition of the trans-Atlantic mind may be found-and we much regret that the case should be so-even in the messages of the President of the States; and the recent tone which these documents have taken has created some degree of annoyance in this country, which, if it has not gone the length of disturbing the public mind into any apprehension of serious misunderstanding between the two nations, has nevertheless been productive of unpleasant jealousy and distrust, and is calculated to alloy much of the satisfaction and cordiality which the conclusion of the Ashburton treaty seems so happily to have confirmed.

It was in a former address to Congress that Mr. Tyler made a direct misrepresentation of the spirit and meaning of the eighth article of that treaty to Congress, endeavouring to screw it into a renunciation on the part of Great Britain of her right of search of suspected vessels; and, had the English Minister given the sanction of silence to that interpretation, America would have accepted and clung to it as indisputable and correct, and have made it the basis of a new advantage gained by Yankee "smartness" over John Bull diplomacy. Lord Aberdeen, however, did not suffer the former message to maintain its assumption, but addressed a note upon the subject to the British plenipotentiary, with an instruction that he should read it to the American Secretary of State. The result of that note is indicated in the last message of Mr. Tyler to Congress, which, together with official correspondence on the subject, arrived by the last packets from America, and has been since commented upon by a portion of the daily press.

We shall first present to our readers the substance of Lord Aberdeen's despatch :-

There was a statement in a paragraph of the President's Message to Congress, at the opening of the present session, of serious import, because to persons unacquainted with the facts it would tend

port, because to persons unacquainted with the facts it would tend to convey the supposition, not only that the question of right of search had been disavowed by the plenipotentiary at Washington, but that Great Britain had made concession on that point.

That the President knew that the right of search never formed the subject of discussion during the late negotiation, and that neither was any concession required by the United States Government nor made by Great Britain.

That the engagement entered into by the parties to the treaty of Washington, for suppressing the African slave-trade, was unconditionally proposed and agreed to.

That the British Government saw in it an attempt on the part of

satisfaction an advance towards the humane and enlightened policy of all Christian states, from which they anticipated much good. That Great Britain would scrupulously fulfil the conditions of this engagement; but that from the principles which she has constantly asserted, and which are recorded in the correspondence between the ministers of the United States, in England, and himself, in 1841, England has not receded, and would not recede. That he had no intention to renew, at present, the discussion upon the subject. That his last note was yet unanswered. That the President might be assured that Great Britain would always respect the just claims of the United States. That Great Britain made no pretensions to interfere in any manner whatever, either by detention, visit, or search, with vessels of the United States, known or believed to be such! But that it still maintained, and would exercise, when necessary, its own right to ascertain the genuineness of any flag which a suspected vessel might bear; that if the exercise of this right, either from involuntary error or in spite of every precaution, loss or injury should be sustained, a prompt reparation would be afforded; but that it should entertain for a single instant the notion of abandoning the right itself would be quite impossible.

That these observations had been rendered necessary by the Message to Congress. That the President is undoubtedly at liberty to address that assembly in any terms which he may think proper; but if the Queen's servants should not deem it expedient to advise her Majesty also to advert to these topics in her speech from the throne, they desired, nevertheless, to hold themselves perfectly free, when questioned in Parliament, to give all such explanations as they might feel to be consistent with their duty and necessary for the elucidation of the truth.

It is noon this despatch that Mr. Tyler's new message to Con-

elucidation of the truth.

It is upon this despatch that Mr. Tyler's new message to Congress is founded, and it has created some sensation both among those who preserve tranquillity, and those who would foment discord between this country and the United States. It must, however, be accorded, that Mr. Tyler has neither the same strength of argument nor intrenched dignity of position which are discoverable in the calm but resolved remonstrance of Lord Aberdeen. We still deem it our duty to put forward the leading points of his

I cannot, says Mr. Tyler, forego the expression of my regret at the apparent purport of a part of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Mr. Fox. I had cherished the hope that all possibility of misunderstanding as to the true construction of the eighth article of the treaty lately concluded between Great Britain and the United States was precluded by the plain and well-weighed language in which it is expressed. The desire of both governments is to put an end as speedily as possible to the slave-trade, and that desire, I need scarcely add, is as strongly and as sincerely felt by the United States as it can be by Great Britain.

Now, we may suggest that all possibility of misunderstanding the eighth article of the treaty alluded to was precluded until the American President evinced his determination to misunderstand; and the fact of his having done so upon so important a topic as the question of search argues little for his sincerity in co-operating with us to the extinction of slave traffic. Here, however, is an admissive doctrine in our favour, forming part of the message

To seize and detain a ship upon suspicion of piracy, with probable To seize and detain a snip upon suspicion of piracy, with probable cause and in good faith, affords no just ground either for complaint on the part of the nation whose flag she bears, or claim of indemnity on the part of the owner. The universal law sanctions, and the common good requires, the existence of such a rule. The right, under such circumstances, not only to visit and detain, but to search a ship, is a perfect right, and involves neither responsibility nor indemnity.

This admission is perfectly palpable and distinct; but it is immediately followed with the glaring and quibbling inconsistency of the following paragraphs, the constructive art of which is still, however, too flimsy and transparent for deception :-

ever, too filmsy and transparent for deception:

But, with this single exception, no nation has, in time of peace, any authority to detain the ships of another upon the high seas, on any pretext whatever, beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction. And such, I am happy to find, is substantially the doctrine of Great Britain herself, in her most recent official declarations, and even in those now communicated to the house.

These declarations may well lead us to doubt whether the apparent difference between the two Governments is not rather one of definition than of principle. Not only is the right of search, properly so called, disclaimed by Great Britain, but even that of mere visit and inquiry is asserted with qualifications inconsistent with the idea of a perfect right. perfect right.

Now the inference here attempted to be set up is completely and most designedly fallacious. It seeks to imply us out of a maintained right, and to insinuate either that we shall concede or have conceded that which we are known to be resolved at all hazards to maintain, and our retention of which Lord Aberdeen's despatch declares to be indispensible. Mr. Tyler, however, comes to this at

Denying, as we did and do, all colour or right to exercise any such general police over the flags of independent nations, we did not demand of Great Britain any formal renunciation of her pretension. Still less had we the least idea of yielding anything ourselves in that

Well, then, since America did not "demand of Great Britain any formal renunciation of her pretensions," that pretension remains in full force, and there ends the palaver for the moment, although the insincerity and evasion of the American statesman are, from first to last, apparent and beyond dispute. The message ends with a sort of braggadocio threat of supporting the power of America upon the African coast with her whole naval forces, and this has been construed into a warlike attitude by agitators at

ness which others have descried, but we are not the less sensible of the half shuffling, half overreaching, disingenuousness which pervades the document, and which, we fear, is but too characteristic of the whole spirit of American diplomacy, and quite justificatory of remarks with which we commenced this article.

# THE COMET.

When a wretched or ragged monomaniac wishes to distinguish his career by a small episode of murder, he does not vent his delusion upon an equal; he neither stabs nor shoots his companion who is wretched or ragged as himself, but he strikes at high game; as in the case of Bean, or Oxford, or Francis, he founds his immortality upon the greatness of his mark; he aims at a Queen or a minister at the least. Upon a somewhat similar principle, only with more atrocity and without the excuse of even constructive madness, the low and obscure press will sometimes endeavour to gain the advertisement of a bad notoriety, by lunging out with desperate attack upon journals of name, standing, and respectabi-That the British Government saw in it an attempt on the part of the Government of the United States to give a practical effect to their repeated declarations against the trade, and recognised with mention of the names of the offenders may give them all the disreputable eminence they desire. They would willingly endure the "handwriting upon the wall," provided that with the infamy denounced were registered also the title and whereabouts of the criminals. Of this brazen order of scamp-hood, an obscure mockery of imitation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last week displayed a peculiar, though very impotent, characteristic, when it sought to obtain from us a mention of its name, at the expense of every honourable principle, by the publication of a slander, to which we now give all the publicity which the journal in question will fail through it (or, indeed, any other means) to achieve .- Ecce signum :-

Our cotemporary, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with its usual foresight in the anticipation of events, last week published a view of the comet as seen by their artist at Blackheath. We have reason to believe that the illustration was a second-hand one, engraved for a different occasion, and thrust into their columns, expecting the imposition would not be detected. At any rate, one thing is certain, that their artist pretends to have seen the comet on Blackheath at the time the astronomer of the Greenwich Observatory, who was watching for its appearance, had been unable to discover it. coner it.

We need not pause over the grammar of the matter, as the writer must have been as well prepared to violate that as any other principle. Our " Contemporary" and " their artist" may therefore fall into the same category of contempt which makes his falsehood as despicable as his English. The facts are simply these—and we only condescend to state them lest some respectable journal should unwittingly have the lie thrust upon it for quotation by the brazen importunity of the liar.

importunity of the liar.

The artist who made the drawing of the comet for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News resides at Blackheath—had accidentally the advantage of beautiful astronomical instruments to assist him in the "sight"—has transmitted the drawing to our publisher, for inspection of the curious in such discoveries—and is corroborated in the curious in such discoveries—and is corroborated in the curious in such discoveries. inspection of the curious in such discoveries—and is corroborated in his accuracy by scientific gentlemen of high reputation. Moreover, the fact of the comet being seen on the night in question is confirmed by Herschel and a number of eminent correspondents of the daily papers, and the general accuracy of the engraving has been testified from several anonythous and disinterested sources. Lastly, the name of the artist—Sly—was affixed to the engraving; and as he informs us that the above calumny attacks his private character more than our public repute, we, at his request, leave the rest of the retribution of the calumniator entirely in his hands.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert and the Queen Dowager attended divine aervice on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal. Buckingham Palace. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Vane, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in waiting, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Salisbury from Ephesians, chap. v. verse 8. The Royal dinner party at Duckingham Palace on Saturday evening included the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord and Lady Ashburton, and the Right Hon. Sir James and Lady Grabam.

rey, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Salisbury from Ephesians, chap. v. verse 8. The Royal dinner party at Duckingham Palace on Saturday evening included the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord and Lady Ashburton, and the Right Hon. Sir James and Lady Graham.

On Monday the Queen held a Privy Council at half past two o'clock, at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and all the great officers of state. Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the most noble James Duke of Montrose to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sturling, his Grace took the oaths appointed to be taken. The Queen having been pleased to appoint Colonel Hugh Baillie to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Ross, the Colonel was also sworn into office. The Queen gave audiences to Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, the Rarl of Haddington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, at dSir J. Graham. The Royal Highness Prince George; Count Kielmansegge, the Hanoverian Minister; the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness Prince George; Count Kielmansegge, the Hanoverian Minister; Lady Fanny Howard; the Earl and Countess Delawarr, and Lady Elizabeth West; Lord G Lennox, and Vice-Admiral Sir E. Brace. The band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards attended at the Palace during dinner. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback on Tuesday, attended by Colonel Bouverie, and vice-Admiral Sir E. Brace. The band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards attended at the Palace during dinner. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback on Tuesday, attended by Colonel Bouverie, and vice-Admiral Sir E. Brace. The band dinner party at Gloucester House. The company consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester had a dinner party at Gloucester House. The company consisted of her Royal Highness the Duches of Kent, in Royal Highness the Duches of Sussex, at Kensington Palace. On Monday his Royal Highness the Duches of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and his Ro

the King's intention to defer his departure from Hanover until her Majesty's recovery from her accouchement. Various alterations are being made at the King's apartments at St. James's Palace, and a number of servants have been engaged. It is stated that the King will remain six weeks in this

Country.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The nuptials of the Hon. John Charles Dundas, M.P., brother of the Earl of Zetland, and Miss Talbot, niece of the Earl of Shrewsbury, were solemnized on Monday last, at Talbot Hall, New Ross, Ireland.

the Earl of Shrewsbury, were solemnized on Monday last, at Talbot Hall, New Ross, Ireland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is the nobleman associated with Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Rogers, and the artists named last week, as the committee to award the premiums for the Cartoons.

We understand the marriage of the Earl of Lsicester and Miss Whitbread is to be solemnized on Monday week. It is not yet determined whether the ceremony will take place in town or not.

Health of Her Majesty.—All the arrangements have been made at Buckingham Palace for the interesting event in the Royal household, which may now be very shortly expected. The attendants have been all summoned to their posts, and the apartments assigned to the physicians have been prepared in case of a sudden emergency.

Hyde Park.—The rides and drives, on Wednesday, were most fashionably attended, notwithstanding the showery state of the weather. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, in an open carriage and four, with outriders, drove through the triumphal arch at hall-past three, attended by Lord Charles Weilesley, equerry in waiting, on horseback. Her Majesty was looking in excellent health and spirits.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign office. It was attended by Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, and Lord Fitzgerald. The Council sat an hour and a half.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS, &c. On Wednesday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor gave a sumptuous dinner to Her Majesty's Ministers, and a great number of the nobility, at the Manwer of the Majesty's Ministers, and a great number of the nobility, at the Manwer of the Majesty's Ministers, and a great number of the nobility, at the Manwer of the Majesty's Ministers, and a great number of the nobility, at the Manwer of the Majesty's Ministers, and the Majesty and Lady Embry Anderson and Lady Wharland, and Counters of Jersey, Lady Clementina Jilliers, Berl of Liverpool, Earl and Counters of Jersey, Lady Clementina Jilliers, Berl of Liverpool, Earl and Counters of Norfolk, the Speaker of the House of Brickingham, the Duke and Lady Ashburton, Lord Brougham, Its Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lord Brougham, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the East India Company, &c. &c. &c. The plate exhibited on the occasion cost nearly £100,000.

The usual loyal toasts having been disposed of the Lord Mayor said hehad now to propose a toast which he had every reason to think would be drunk by all present with the greatest possible good-will. He was about to propose the health of his right hon. Friend on his right hand (Sir R. Peel), who had we health of his right hon. Friend on his right hand (Sir R. Peel), who had the content of the company which he frequented so assiduously, and he had condescended to meet the citizens of London on this occasion. He was quite sure that the citizens of London were always proud and happy when the Ministers of the Crown possessed the respect and confidence of the citizens. He was sure that the citizens of London on his occasion. He was quite sure that the citizens of London control friend the Lord Mayor. He would, briefly but sincerely, acknowledgers and confidence of the citizens. He was always rejoiced in the opportunity of viating the city of London, the present of the company was and the land of the Lord Mayor that he ne

### BPITOME OF NEWS.

and the company oil and separate untils also boar.

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\*\*Reptrome of North 18.\*\*

\*\*On Monday last 20.253 persons whited the Thanes Turned.\*\*

The Copyright and Customs Act, for the protection of English literature, by the prohibition of the importation of foreign editions of English works, came into operation on Saturday last. —Price Albert whited the Tompie Charce to Saturdary. —It foreign to the porter or freed his Royal Highness admission to the normal price of the porter or feeded his Royal Highness admission to the month of the customers of the price of the porter or feeded his Royal Highness admission to the month of the customers of the customers

in the money, and then, at her death, the amount goes to swell the already swollen funds of the Royal Academy.—On the west bank of the Serpentine, nearly the whole water frontage has been converted into two magnificent beds for flowering trees and shrubs, the rhododendrons, kalmias, azaleas (150 varieties), magnoliss, &c. Messrs. Loddiges have just put in 600 named varieties, so that Lord Lincoln seems determined that these grounds shall be real gardens, and deserve the name of Kensington Gardens.—A new hospital, on an extensive scale, is about to be erected in the Marylebone and Paddington district.—The Chantilly races are fixed for the first fortnight in May. The Duke de Nemours and Prince Augustus of Saxe-Cobourg will bonour the course with their presence.—

The Echo d'Alais states that a M. Grandjohn, of that place, has a machine for making chemical matches, which, although worked only by two children and an ass, turns out 600,000 per day. These, if sold at the rate of 300 for a sou, will yield a profit of 40f. per day.—The Lord Mayor has issued cards to invite a large party of the nobility to dine at the Mansion-house on the 17th inst.

—The Earl of Ripon attended on Wednesday at the Board of Trade for the first time since his recent illness.—We have reason to believe that the South-Eastern Railway Company have purchased from the Exchequer Loan Commissioners that, to their interests, very important key to the Channel—Folkestone Harbour.—A letter from Paris states that some unpleasant reports are in existence in Naples with respect to the legality of the marriages of the English which have taken place there for several years past.—It is said that during the summer the royal children will reside at Lord Ashburton's villa, Stokes Bay, for the benefit of the sea-air, the shore being sand and shingle, and free from the danger of miasma.

—The Duke of Bourdeaux has subscribed 5000 francs for the relief of the sufferers at Guadaloupe.—Accounts from Trebisond announce the death of the Ottoman plenipotentiary, Nour

### POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

On Thursday the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace in the afternoon, and the usual routine was observed during the day.

Sir J. Nicholl submitted to her Majesty yesterday the proceedings of some Courts Martial. Prince Albert presided at the Fine Arts Commission meeting, and afterwards inspected the new Houses of Parliament. The royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and Viscount Jocelyn.

ALMACK'S.—The ladies patronesses have determined to commence the season on the 26th inst.

The Lord Mayor has issued cards for another sumptuous banquet on Wednesday next, the 12th inst. The party will comprise several of the leading members of the nobility, Lord John Russell, and a large number of the noble lord's political friends. The number of invitations is, we understand, confined to 140.

ADELPHI THEARRE.—This theatre closed last night, after a very successful season.

On Easter Tuesday another grand blast of the cliffs on the line of the South Eastern K.ilway, near Dover, will take place. It is intended to explode sixteen nines simultaneously, by means of the galvanic battery. The time appointed is four in the afternoon.

Woolwich, Aprit 7.—A large mortar, cast for Mehemet Ali, and weighing 13 tons, was proved to-day at the butt in the Royal Arsenal. The dismeter of the bore of this monster mortar is 20 inches, and the charge of powder was 80 ib. weight. The ball fired on this occasion weighed 1010 lb., and required a number of men, with a powerful pinion lever, to move it into the mortar. On being fired the ball entered the butt, throwing the earth to a great height, and the piece of ordnance itself, notwithstanding its immense weight, recoiled about from 18 to 20 feet. On examining the mortar after it was fired it appeared quite perfect.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE UNDER-SHERIFF OF Worcestershiele.—On Thursday evening W. Hunt, Esq., of Stourbridge, was proceeding on horseback to Hagley, to dine with the High Sheriff (W. Robins, Eeq.), when he met a wa



The Gazette announcing that Prince Albert would hold levees " on behalf of her Majesty," being the first official intimation of the domestic solicitude which at present reigns in the Palace, a great desire was immediately expressed by the nobility and privileged classes to do honour to the invitation, by a numerous and stately attendance. The feeling was a natural one, and was largely shared by the loyal multitude who thronged the park and the precincts of the "goodly court of St. James's" on the first day of their celebration. It reached our own heart-and, notwithstanding Steele's celebrated invective on a public levee, "that the whole seems to be a conspiracy of a set of servile slaves to give up their own liberty to take away their patron's understanding," we resolved to do homage to the sovereign wish, and for the benefit of our readers were early and vigilant in our obedience. Our meritsthe united merit of a hundred minds—despite the misgivings of our modesty, made the procuration of that dread certificate of caste, a ticket of admission, a labour of love, rather than a "hill



of difficulty." But the getting of a suit of clothes-a court-dress a powdered periwig, a rapier, and, more than all, the gallant bearing which becomes them, was, on the emergency, a work less easily accomplished. The latter could be assumed as a native grace, but the starched and cumbrous costume of the Georgian era had in these dingy days to be sought for-to be partially made, partially bought, and partially borrowed. However, as our thoughts were above our buckles, these difficulties by the way were gradually overcome. They have been borne by others. "As Prince Eugene," ays Swift, "was going with Mr. Secretary to court, he told him that Mr. Hoffman, the Emperor's resident, said to his highness that it was not proper to go to court without a long wig, and his was a tied-up one. Now, says the prince, I know not what to do, for I never had a long periwig in my life, and I have sent to all my valets and footmen to see whether any of them have one that I might borrow; but none of them had any." We comforted our



PRESENTATION CARD.

dignity with these words, and having made ourselves perfectly masters of the well-ordered etiquette of the court ceremonial, we in due course resigned ourselves to the guidance of a coachman, as splendid in his costume and heraldic appointments as ourselves. Soon the old embattled gate of that palace which an attendant on Christian the Seventh of Denmark said was "not fit to lodge a *Christian* in" appeared in sight; the old scutcheon-like clock at its summit struck two, and in a few minutes we had passed the guard PRESENTATION CARD. of honour, the police, the iron-gate, and were "put down" at the eastern door of the corridor which



PRINCE ALBERT'S LEVEE, WEDNESDAY, 29TH MARCH .- THE NEXT WILL BE HELD APRIL 25TH.

forms the south side of the great quadrangle, or, as it is more com-monly called, the "Colour-court." There we were received by the Queen's Marshalmen, and about a dozen footmen in the royal state Queen's Marshalmen, and about a dozen footmen in the royal state liveries, the former bearing their batons of office, and the latter light white wands tipped with the British lion. At this door the junior nobility, the second and succeeding orders of clergy, lord lieutenants of counties, naval and military officers, members of the liberal professions, &c. &c., are received; while the haute noblesse—the old hereditary peers of the kingdom, the dignitaries of the church, the judges, the ministers, the ambassadors, the Lord Mayor of London, those who from their rank have what is called the privilege of entrée—of being the first at a levee to enter the royal presence—are ad-—of being the first at a levee to enter the royal presence—are admitted by a door at the west end of the palace. The royal family enter by the Colour-court, and the Queen by the garden gate in the



GUARD-ROOM.

Proceeding along the southern corridor, which is furnished on each side with settees for the accommodation of visitors, we crossed the southern corridor, and reached the foot of the great staircase the southern corridor, and reached the foot of the great staircase leading to the state apartments. On the landing were placed some picked troopers of the Horse Guards, under arms, and in their state costumes. This staircase leads to a gallery which runs north and south, communicating at one end with the Chapel Royal, and at the other with the palace, or, as it was called, the "Manor-house," erected by Henry VIII. on the site of the hospital of St. James. On reaching the gallery we were conducted to the Guard-room, and led in stately guise between a double rank of those jolly halberdiers, or Beef-eaters as they are popularly christened after a corruption of their original appellation of Buffetiers, or keepers of the buffet and banquet appurtenances. The effect of this room was rich and striking, and, considered in relation to the palace, most appropriate. The walls are covered with fanciful groups of antique weapons, and the furniture and andirons of the chimney-corner are appropriate. The walls are covered with fanciful groups of antique weapons, and the furniture and andirons of the chimney-corner are of a corresponding age and quaintness. Passing this room, we entered the Tapestry Chamber, an apartment consecrated by many precious historical associations. Here the stately pageant-loving Henry, casting aside the nobility of his early manhood, became a slave to the fascinations of his peerless bride, the unfortunate Queen Anne Boleyn, of whom a sad memorial remains in the carved atoms mantel-viece, which incloses



stone mantel-piece, which incloses a device formed of her own initial tied by a true lover's knot to the initial of her inconstant lord. Here Elizabeth, and James, and Charles gave audience to their ministers and the ambassadors of foreign states; and here, too, the sovereigns of the House of Brunswick, on the death of their predecessors, are received by the privy council, sworn into their regal office, and from its capacious bay window proclaimed and presented to the people. On the present

occasion it was filled by footmen, yeomen, and official servants of



ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND BISHOPS.

the ceremony; and near the window sat the notorious "Court Circular," a gentleman whose duty it is to write down the names, as they are declared aloud by the usher, of all persons passing to the levee. Leaving the Tapestry Chamber, we entered Queen Anne's



CABINET MINISTERS.

Room, the first of the four great state apartments which occupy the long range of brick building which fronts St. James's Park. In this room, which is very spacious, and richly decorated with florid gold ornaments, the second-class company assemble, and wait the presentation and retirement of the entreé company. The scene, at such a moment, is one of great interest and splendour; the gorgeousness and variety of the costumes, the singular badges and insignia of official distinction, the venerable figures of men bending beneath an age of national service, the fiery glances of the young nobility, mingling with the dignified courtesies of conventional existence, or the sweeter charities of related life, combine to form a picture which no pen or pencil can adequately describe, and which no country but one of settled institutions, great wealth, and great social intelligence can exhibit. We felt, as we gazed on its admiring groups, that Great Britain is not a thing of yesterday, and that her Majesty might well be proud of the homage of its people. that her Majesty might well be proud of the homage of its people.



JUDGES.

On the breaking up of entrée levee, we were introduced to the Anti-Drawing-Room. At the upper end of this room are three doors leading into the Throne-Room, the approach to which, on levee days, is by the one on the left hand, and the egress by the one on the right, from which a brass hand-rail leads by a side door to the Long Gallery. On entering this room, which is embellished in the same style of cumbrous magnificence as Queen Anne's, we proceeded at once to the Throne-Room. This is truly a poble proceeded at once to the Throne-Room. This is truly a noble apartment, impressing the mind at once with the seal and semblance of royalty, and vastly superior to anything of the kind in Buckingham Palace. It is richly hung with crimson silk, the walls Buckingham Palace. It is richly hung with crimson silk, the walls decorated by battle pictures and regal portraits, the floor splendidly carpeted, and the straight lines and square arrangements of the general ornaments finely relieved by a chandelier of extraordinary size and varied decoration. At the upper end stands the throne, larger in dimensions than either of those in the House of Lords or Buckingham Palace, and altogether more massive and stately in its proportions and embellishments. The chair, however, for her Majesty's use is less than those in ordinary service, and the stool is of miniature dimensions. On entering the Throneever, for her Majesty's use is less than those in ordinary service, and the stool is of miniature dimensions. On entering the Throne-Room for presentation, a beautiful but less striking picture than we had anticipated presented itself. The preliminary splendour of the great pageant had in some degree weakened the effect of its concluding scene, and besides this, the actors were greater men, and could afford to dispense with many of the paraphernalia of the less exalted members of the court. The beauty of the royal group was of a simpler, but, perhaps, for that very reason, of a more permanently impressive character. On the left-hand side of the room, next the central window, stood Prince Albert, attended by his houshold, and the élite of the entrée nobility; and at the upper end of the room, on each side of the throne, the Royal Family, their attendants, and the gentlemen-at-arms. Our task was now approaching its termination, but its greatest lesson task was now approaching its termination, but its greatest lesson had to be learned; within two minutes we should have claimed the royal acceptance of our homage, and have retired from the presence. But as we had nothing to disturb our equanimity, and,

as "perfect love castcth out fear," we, with a serenity matched only by the passionless countenance of the Prince, permitted a noble friend to introduce us, and it being our first presentation, we had the honour of kissing the protecting hand; and then, according to the courtly ordinance, we rose, and meekly bowing revenue. rence, received the confiding smile of his Royal Highness, and retreated by backward steps and slow, from the friendly audience.

The costume of the various offi-cers and retinue of her Majesty adds not a little to the magnifiadds not a little to the magnifi-cence of such scenes at court as our engravings represent. At this levee the Prince was dressed as a field-marshal, and most of the Ministers appeared in the Wind-sor uniform. That of the Gentle-men-at-Arms, who attend upon all state occasions, in the same apartment as her Majesty, had somewhat the appearance of a general officer's uniform. The liveries of the footmen were gor-geous, from the quantity of gold geous, from the quantity of gold lace which covered them. Nearly the state attendants were armed with rapiers or courtswords.

As the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms forms the Royal Body Guard upon all state occasions, and adds greatly to the effect of its spectacles, we have collected some particulars concerning it. It was established during the reign of Henry the Eighth, in the year 1509, and composed of fifty gentlemen, styled Gentlemen Pensioners, who were principally sons of the nobility, each gentleman being obliged to keep two horses: they were commanded by a captain, who was a peer (their present captain is Lord Forrester), and had four other officers, a lieutenant, a standard heaver, a clerk of the standard-bearer, a clerk of the cheque, and the King's harbinger. In the reign of William the Fourth the name of the corps was changed from Gentlemen Pensioners to Gentlemen-at-Arms. Half of the number are in waiting at the Palace for three months at a time, changing every quarter of a year; eight of these gentlemen attend every levee, and twenty-five at each drawing-room; while upon such occasions as royal marriages,





Spanish,

Austrian,

Turkish.

AMBASSADORS.

Greek,

Russian,

American

christenings, and funerals, the whole forty attend. They also bring up the first course of dishes for the royal table at the coronation, and the King confers the honour of knighthood on the senior gentleman. The whole corps attend at an Installation of the Garter, as well as at Guildhall when the Sovereign dines with the corporation of London. Each gentleman bears an axe, the officers have silver sticks, the captain cers have silver sticks, the captain a gold one: they are presented to them by each King or Queen upon

The gentlemen formerly attended the King upon going to battle. So late as the reign of George the Second, on the 5th of December, 1745, when, the rebels having advanced to Derby, the King gave orders that his standard should be set up on Finchley-common, the gentlemen were ordered to be in readiness with their horses, servants, and arms, to at-

tend upon him.

The harbinger is the courrier en avance, and precedes the Sovereign one day, to announce the coming of royalty, and to prepare bed and board for the Royal Body Guard. Whatever palace was visited, the corps used to attend; but of late years they have only been summoned on state occabeen summoned on state occa-sions. The gentlemen are styled esquires in their warrants, which place them on a par with captains in the army. The officers wear a field marshal's feather in their caps, and attend with their silver sticks in the Presence Chamber, and also at the foot of the throne in the House of Lords, and at the Palace when the Queen receives

On this day of high festivity the courts of the palace were occu-pied by the bands of the 1st and 3rd Foot Guards and the mounted band of the Horse Guards. The band of the Hoise duals. The latter wore a most royal aspect; but the great silver kettle drums, valued at five hundred guineas each, and placed under the special each, and placed under the special guardianship of a couple of soldiers with drawn swords, were the objects of general wonder and admiration. These drums are of great power, and gave an effect of touching solemnity to the prayer of "God save the Queen," with the celebrated variations by the Duchess of Kent. Duchess of Kent.



BAND OF THE HORSE GUARDS IN THEIR LEVEE DRESSES.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The second concert for the season took place on Monday evening last, and was much more numerously attended than the previous one: indeed, the room was most densely crowded. The following

was the programme of the occasion.	
ACT I.	1112 12 124
Sinfonia, in C minor, No. 5	Haydn.
Rec., "And he journeyed," } Miss S. Flower	Mendelssohn.
Scena (from "Faust"), "Love how mighty," Miss Rainf	orth Spohr.
Overture, " Der Berggeist"	Do.
ACT II.	
Sinfonia, "Eroica"	Beetnoven.
Rec., "Tis raging noon," Air, "Distressful Nature,"	Haydn.
Duetto, "Ebben a te ferisci" ("Semiramide"), Miss Rais	nforth Rossini.

It must be, however, unwillingly confessed that the instrumental music of Haydn begins to "wax faintly" on the ears of those who are in the habit of being startled, almost stunned sometimes, by modern orchestral combinations. Not so with his vocal, which "was not for an age, but for all time!" The sinfonia was finely per-

Leader, Mr. T. Cooke. Conductor, Mr. C. Potter.

Overture, " Les Deux Journées"

formed; but we could not but regret the divorcement of those two orchestra-turiles Dragonetti and Lindley, however ably the place of the former was supplied by (almost his rival) Howell. Miss S. Flower's beautiful voice was very happy in Mendelssohn's recitative and air from St. Paul; we wish this young lady would not rely so much upon her physique. Madame Dulcken performed a new concerto in F minor by Chopin, in a most brilliant and effective manner, quite recovered, we should say, from the accident which prevented her from playing at the last concert. The composer was more indebted to his fair representative than to his own genius, for the work is more crabbed than clegant. She was rapturously applauded, particularly in the Adagio. Miss Rainforth gave the scena from Faust with most excellent intention, and occasionally with great truth and energy. Spohr's romantic overture, "Der Berggeist," was finely performed: it is a piece of the most fanciful poetry—a musical phantasm, from beginning to end—"a thing of beauty" which will be "a joy for ever!"

Act II. commenced with the instrumental giant's sinfonia "Eroica,"

Act II. commenced with the instrumental giant's sinfonia "Eroica," which had ample justice done to it by this fine band. There is a closeness in Mr. Cooke's style of leading which (to borrow terms of another art) admirably harmonizes the accessories of his picture. Mr. Hobbs sweetly and chastely gave the recitative and air from the "Seasons," and the duet from "Semiramide" was very charmingly sung by Miss Rainforth and Miss S. Flower. The concert termi-

nated with Cherubini's effective overture, which was condemned to the vile office of (as organists say) PLAYING OUT the discriminating congregation.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. HONEY, THE POPULAR VOCALIST.—We have to record the death of this lady, which took place at her residence, No. 149, Albany-street, Regent's-park, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock, from the effects of violent inflammation, induced by over exertion in her profession. Mrs. Honey's last engagement was at the City of London Theatre, and her final appearance there was on Saturday, the 25th of March. She was the daughter of Mrs. Young, an actress of some repute, now engaged at the Eagle Saloon. The deceased was in her twenty-sixth year. Mrs. Honey has left two children, one ten and the other three years old.

nas left two children, one ten and the other three years old.

The Inverness Courier contains the particulars of the following strange circumstance which occured at Brora, last week. Early in the morning a boat was driven into that place nearly full of water, and an idiot boy the only person on board. The poor lad could give no account of himself, but could speak both English and Gaelic. Mr. Hoon (Brora) kindly took charge of the helpless youth, and made inquiries in all directions respecting the owner of the boat, when it turned out to be a fishing-boat belonging to a crew in Burghead, that had been safely moored in the harbour. The lad had loosed the noorings on Sunday, and entering the boat, had been drifted across the Firth, a distance of forty miles.

The Earl of Rosslyn, master of the royal stag-hounds, has resolved to "do-away" with the annual Easter hunt, with the royal hounds, owing, it is said, to Easter falling so late, and the consequent forwardness of the season. The hunt has existed through the reigns of several sovereigns.



DOG-DAYS IN APRIL. WITH PLUCTUATIONS OF CANINE DESTINY.

FYTTE I.-ANTICIPATORY LAMENT. ON THE CARRYING OF THE DOG-CART BILL BY THE COMMONS.

No work! Alas! we're not a mettled race Nor mettled racers, 'cause of this new law; Artists have got the best of us—we are Allowed no longer in the streets to draw!

Artists once painted us when we were going; Now they must paint us when we are no go! They used to dash off all our shafts and wheels; Now they can only take our shafts of woe!

Artists can trace; but we, alas! poor dogs,
Are cut out of the traces altogether;
Once we reign'd—rain or shine—(that's whether or no!) But now it's no in every kind of weather.

Ah! once we bore our ponderous carts of meat, But now they deem it is not meet we should; It's very clear we're going to the bad, And that, alas! with nothing to the good!

No matter to what breed we may belong-Spaniels or poodles, terriers, hounds, or harriers—
It's clear the bill they've carried pigeons us,
By placing us beyond the pale of carriers!

We used to carry cats' meat-dogs' meat too-Ten thousand cats and dogs our daily trackers, Who then would mew (oh Muse!) and bow (oh row!) To see our knack of running from the knackers!

Now they have taken all our harness off, Yet saddled us with mischief, we opine Your common schoolmasters cane two or three, But they're not happy short of the ca-nine!

You say we are no longer fit to drag (Like Turkish drag-o-man)—we're sickly! Hark! Well, then, we'll throw away our common food, And to avoid consumption—take to bark!

You've ruined us! It's well to talk of bark; But we've a more intoxicating sign : You have so grieved us by your horrid act, That we shall all be dead of too much whine!

We never overthrived with what we did, But now no trade at all you let us don; We never were particularly fat,

But now we've nothing left to lean upon!

Give us a settlement-some gentle place Of equal sweet repose for dog and bitch:
Perhaps you would send all the race apace
Into the quiet workhouse of Houndsditch!

Or meekly hint, with nothing more to do, That emigration suits us out of hand; And, with more point than pointers often claim, Bid dogs in general go to New-found-land!

But we say no! Aggrieved—abused—beset— Our indignation common anger flogs: If we must go, ten thousand pounds we bet, Our grand asylum is the Isle of Dogs!

FYTTE II.-JUBILEE IN POSTSCRIPT. UPON THE THROWING OUT OF THE SAME BILL BY THE LORDS. Hurrah!-our bill's thrown out, and we have now Got a carte-blanche as usual; we can drag!—
Dog's meat is still the go; and poor "bow-wow"
Is robbed no longer of his right to fag!
Meanwhile our joy Old Cobbett's thanks affords,
And sings, "Thank heav'n—we have a House of Lords."

# THE PROJECT OF AERIAL LOCOMOTION REFUTED.

"Pigs may fly, but they are very unlikely birds."—Old Proverb.

In our description, last week, of Mr. Henson's contrivance for navigating the aerial regions, we stated our conviction that the plan would not answer. We now purpose to show why it will not answer. navigating the aërial regions, we stated our conviction that the plan would not answer. We now purpose to show why it will not answer, and it is our intention to be so explicit that every man, woman, and child, content to lend us five minutes of their attention, may be able to see that the plan is a delusion. The bubble, we have all along felt, requires only the impact of a few grains of common sense to bring about its explosion, and we strongly suspect that we are destined to be the instruments of that happy catastrophe.

The power for sustaining the machine in the atmosphere resides exclusively in the great rectangular frame of canvass or silk extending across the machine, and which constitutes, in fact, an immense kite, the effect being virtually the same whether an inclined plane

ing across the machine, and which constitutes, in fact, an immense kite, the effect being virtually the same whether an inclined plane impinge upon the air or the air impinge upon an inclined plane. Now it is undoubtedly true that if this inclined frame be forced through the air at a great velocity, it will lift or sustain a considerable weight, nor is there any theoretical limit to the weight which may thus be sustained any more than to the force a man may exert by a lever, with which, if long enough and strong enough, he may move the world. But the question resolves itself into this—What weight will a given size of kite sustain at a given angle and given velocity, and what power will be necessary to produce that velocity? If the ship and kite, steam-engine, boiler, fuel, &c., were without weight aërial navigation might, no doubt, be accomplished with ease;

but such, unfortunately, is not the case, and the question of its present practicability is determinable solely by a reference to the weight the kite can lift, and the propulsive efficacy which may be derived from such a weight of fuel and machinery. If 500 horses' power were necessary to propel the frame against the wind at a given velocity, and the frame at that velocity could not sustain a greater weight of machinery than five horses' power, the machine could manifestly no more ascend or continue up than a single horse could carry one of the pyramids.

The force with which air impinges upon any flat surface at dif-

of machinery than five horses' power, the machine could manifestly no more ascend or continue up than a single horse could carry one of the pyramids.

The force with which air impinges upon any flat surface at different velocities is very well known. At a velocity of 30 miles an hour the pressure on a square foot is 4'429 lb.; at 40 miles an hour, 7'873 lb.; at 50 miles an hour, 12'3 lb.; and at 60 miles an hour, 17'715 lb. The resistance the kite will experience must of course be proportional to the angle of inclination, and may be expressed by the sine of the angle, or by the dotted lines in the figure—the resistance being, of course, increased as the angle is made greater. But the sustaining power also varies in the same ratio; and, if the velocity and angle be such that the pressure on the sine be 13,000 lb., the sustaining power will be about 6500 lb. Taking, then, the velocity of 60 miles per hour—a moderate velocity for a machine that is to reach India in four days—we shall find that to impel the kite. so that it may sustain a weight of 6500 lb., will require a power of about 700 borses! A horse power is well known to be equal to 33,000 lb. raised through one yard in a minute, and 13,000 x 1760, the number of yards in a mile, which gives allowance for the obliquity of impact, and ÷ 33,000 = 701 horses' power. In other words, to enable Mr. Henson's machine to go up he must first have succeeded in putting a horse-power engine, with its boiler, water, condenser, and fuel for a long voyage, into a weight of 10 lb.! When this is done, a flying machine is the least of the wonders we shall see. Every umbrella will be transformed into a Pegasus, and walking-sticks will advance with many horses' power. The aerial locomotive will then go up, and, we rather suspect, not till then.

In the preceding estimate we have supposed the ship, vanes, kite, passengers, and provisions to be absolutely without weight; but, inasmuch as these accumulated weights would not only require to be without weight, but actually to gravita

laugh at our credulity, or how, six months hence, we may laugh at ourselves.

We have refrained from analysing Mr. Henson's statement relative to the weight of his engine, chiefly because it is so manifestly visionary as to carry its own refutation. If, however, we were to accept his proposition that a 20-horse power engine might be made with a weight of 600 lb, still his machine could not go up; for 700 horses' power being requisite for propulsion, the weight to be lifted, even according to Mr. Henson's own showing, of 600 lb for 20 horses' power, would be 600 multiplied by 35—700 being equal to 35 times 20—which is equal to 21,000 lb., while the utmost weight the kite can lift, with the area and velocity assumed, is only 6500 lb.



# THE FASHIONS.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, April 4, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—The breath of spring is hastening, with rapid strides, to superaede our winter fashions. Thus, for the several days past, an unexpected alteration has been observable at our balls and grand parties in the dress of our Paris fashionables; still, kowever, we have not entirely laid aside our warm clothing, though the fashion of wearing it is somewhat altered. In our streets and public promenades cashmeres, casimeres, and other solid fabrics, are constantly to be met with; and the well-known faste of our fair Parisians has never been more remarkable than at the present moment in adjusting them to the peculiar requirements of the season. Allow me, then, to notice three or four of the dresses I have met with in my morning's walk as a justification of my remark, premising, always, that the ladies who wore them are noted for good taste, and the general elegance of all their appointments. I will cite, in the first instance, a robe in green casimere, figured in spots upon the front of the skirt; a plain corsage, made high, without band at the waist; and likewise embroidered in spots, and with sleeves perfectly plain. Another robe was in dark cashmere, with the ekirt united to the corsage, which was high, draped cross-wise—that is to say, from the epaulette to the middle of the front; the sleeve plain, ornamented at the top by a biais of similar stuff, and with buttona in passementerie. A third robe was of black mohair, ornamented at the skirt, with three high flounces covering about two thirds of the skirt. The corsage was bigh, plain, and brought to a rounded point; the sleeve plain. A fourth, and which, to my taste, was the most becoming of all, was a gros de Naples robe, with grey and white stripes, the skirt of which was trimmed with three rows of flounces of the same material, the apaces between each flounce being about the width occupied by the flounce itself; corsage high on the shoulders, and open in front, gathered at the shoulders, a

deep fall of black lace, serving as a border for a puffing of black satin, which surrounded the skirt. The second skirt, of violet satin, was very short, and open on each side towards the waist; a fall of lace ornamented the bottom of the skirt, and just reached far enough to meet upon the first fail; the opening of the skirt was trimmed with an ornament of black passementerie; the corsage, of violet satin, was worn off the neck, pointed, with a bials, without being cut off at the shoulder, and thus forming a berthe; the sleeves were short and plain, of black velvet, and with second open sleeves in satin. The effect of this last dress was really magnificent. I hope soon to have much more to communicate to you, for, as the season advances, we may expect to see a greater variety in our fashions, and I trust they will, make up for the barrenness of my late epistles.

Henriette DE B.

# THE SUFFOLK-STREET EXHIBITION.

(Continued from our last.)

(Continued from our last.)

In resuming our account of this exhibition we may again observe, that it is impossible, in the space we are able to devote to subjects of this nature, to notice every work which may be deserving of commendation. No doubt there are many works possessing claims to notice, and boasting of those qualities which best distinguish art, which have escaped our observation; but to such we feel assured the discriminating taste of the public will not fail to award their just meed of praise. In continuation of our notice of the oil paintings we may direct attention to:

No. 165. "Devonshire Scene." J. W. Allen. A large and finely-composed landscape; but whether a particular view in Devonshire, or an original laudscape composition, does not appear. It is, however, a beautifully-coloured view, has a great air of reality, and certainly possesses all the leading characteristics of Devonshire scenery.

174. "A View near Henley-on-the-Thames." T. Tennant. This is another landscape, exquisitely painted, in which we may say that some of the finest qualities of landscape-painting are discernible. The careful observer will perceive in this piece the good arrangement of the masses, the nice balance of light and harmony of colour, and an agreeable freedom of execution, which yet admits of minute detail, and allows a proper expression to be given to every part of the landscape.

186. "A Scene in the Middle Ages, suggested by a Visit to

detail, and allows a proper expression to be given to every part of the landscape.

186. "A Scene in the Middle Ages, suggested by a Visit to Haddon Hall." A. J. Woolmer. This is a sketch tull of fancy, conceived somewhat in the spirit of Watteau, but it is injured by a loose and indecisive mode of execution, a defect which vitiates most of this artist's works.

201. "Going to Water." J. Tennant. For warm, sunny, and transparent effect this landscape stands unrivalled in the exhibition. In its composition it is extremely graceful. The animals which are introduced in the foreground are painted with judgment, and the whole picture is clear and pure in its colour. In its treatment it strongly reminds the beholder of some of Cuyp's luminous landscapes.

treatment it strongly reminds the beholder of some of Cuyp's luminous landscapes.

212. "A Mill in Devonshire—Cloudy Weather." J. Wilson, jun. This is a very sweet landscape, with somewhat of a Ruysdael effect. The sky is remarkably successfully painted.

227. "London, from Greenwich Park." J. B. Pyne. Landscapes form the greater portion of the pictures in the present exhibition, and we are not sure but they include the greater portion of the talent displayed. This view of London is a picture of very large dimensions, and of considerable merit. The view of the metropolis, as might be expected, occupies but a small portion of the canvass, the rest being a representation of Greenwich Park. Of this work we may say that, while it possesses good local colouring, its main defect is want of force, which is especially evident in the foreground.

ground.

249. "An Old Mill on the River Ouse." H. J. Boddington.

Of this landscape we may say that it presents a fresh, lively, and natural effect, and that the distant parts are treated in a very mas-

terly manner.
250. "Portrait of Mrs. Stevens." W. Patten. The first impres-

natural effect, and that the distant parts are treated in a very masterly manner.

250. "Portrait of Mrs. Stevens." W. Patten. The first impression created by this portrait is unfavourable, on account of the vulgarity of the attitude, but on a further inspection it will be found to possess some fine colouring and soft and fleshy execution.

265. "Morbid Sympathy." E. Prentis. This is an admirable satire on the per crted taste of the present day, which sympathises with notorious criminals, and it is painted in Mr. Prentis's happiest style. The subject is divided into two compartments. In the first we have a view of a house with an open door, from which a ruffian, with all the lineaments of turpitude on his countenance, is stealing. The spots of blood on his garment show that he has been a party to no light crime, and the convulsive grasp he gives the railings indicates the disturbed state of his sensations. In the second compartment we find him a prisoner in the condemned cell at Newgate, of which Mr. Prentis has given us a very accurate portrait. Here the criminal appears to be the subject of the curiosity and sympathy of an elderly gentleman and two ladies, one of whom has pinned a white camellia in his bosom, which by the purity of its colour makes him look a greater villain than before. This group is admirably composed, and the story is told so well that it is impossible to mistake its meaning.

279. "Rebecca presenting a Casket of Jewels to the Bride of Ivanhoe." T. Clater. An interesting group, not so much remarkable for expression as for the admirable painting of the draperies, which in colour and texture vie with nature.

298. "A Scene from 'Boccacio.'" A. J. Woolmer. In this imaginative composition there is much to admire and much to condemn. In regard to its rich contrasts of colour it stands with few rivals in the exhibition, but it has the same defect of indecisive execution which is visible in all this artist's works. There is also something faulty in the perspective. It is hardly possible the build

colour.

321. "A Scene from 'She Stoops to Conquer.'" A. T. Darby. The scene is that where Marlow, on being formally introduced to Miss Hardcastle, is overwhelmed with mawaise honte. The story is well delineated on canvass, the attitudes of the principal figures well chosen, and the drawing good.

343. "A Subject from Chaucer." A. J. Woolmer. Another poetical composition, presenting the same merits and the same defects as those formerly noticed. The same may be said of No. 438.

360. "Entrance of Leith Harbour." J. Wilson. A very pleasing view, with a fine, natural effect of colour.

388. "Heart of Oak." H. J. Pidding. A sketch, full of nature

and character, of an old Greenwich pensioner. The colour and general effect are excellent.

396. "Going out to a Wreck." J. Wilson. This is, perhaps.

396. "Going out to a Wreck." J. Wilson. This is, perhaps, without exception, the grandest and most effective composition in the Gallery. It is a sea piece, somewhat in Backhuysen's style, with a life-boat going out to a wreck. The effect is bold, and the proper spirit is well sustained throughout the whole picture, with the exception, perhaps, of the parts in the foreground, which appear to want force. The sky and water are admirably painted, and convey, very forcibly, the idea of the presence of a storm at sea. The vigorous handling in this marine piece is much to be admired; in fact, it gives it its principal charm.

422. "Dogano, and Church of S. M. della Salute, Venice." C. F. Tomkins. This is not so good a painting as the little piece formerly mentioned, No. 41. It is neither so bright in effect, nor is the light so well concentrated. The distance is not painted with sufficient tenderness.

cient tenderness. Portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart." F. Y. Hurl-

444. "Portrait of the Hon. Mirs. Actual Stewart." 1. It is stone. This is rather an elegant portrait; the expression refined without being affected. It is painted in too low a key of colour.

450. "Nature and Art." J. W. Allen. A playful composition. Some children having found their way into an artist's study, are making free with his brushes and colours. There is a great deal of nature in this little piece, and the interior and all the accessories are well painted.

well painted.

462. "Village School." J. B. Pyne. An interesting group is assembled before the school-door. The landscape is exquisitely painted.

467. "Dogana da Mare Ossia di Transito, Venice." J. Holland. This is one of the best painted Venetian views in the Gallery. It is bright, clear, and forcible.

535. "The Empress Theophans begging her husband, Leo X., to delay the execution of Mienael, the Parygian." II. Johnstone. This is a most singular painting, and seems to be an imitation of the Greek paintings of the middle ages. It is certainly not in the least in accordance with the taste of the present age. It presents violent contrasts of colour, stiff and ungainly attitudes, and expressions serious without much meaning.

567. "Spanish Muleteer Boys," from the life. F. Y. Hurlstone. This study from the life is, on the whole, very successful. The group is composed with much simplicity. It reminds the beholder of Murillo's studies of Spanish character; but it will be found to be wanting in the delicate pencilling, the soft and fleshy touch, and the refinement and sentiment which distinguish that celebrated painter's works.

finement and sentiment which distinguish that celebrated painter's works.

573. "A Flower-girl of Seville," from the life. By the same, is subject to similar criticism, with the addition that it is in parts marked by negligent drawing.

In the room containing water-colour drawings and miniatures, we observed some very clever views by J. Holland, which equal, it not excel, his efforts in oil-painting; and we also particularly noticed:—612. "May Day." A. D. Fripp. A group of children celebrating May-day, which, though at first not very attractive, increases its interest upon further examination. In the happy faces of the children may be traced the lineaments of innocence and nature. But on the other hand, it may be observed that the grouping is without art, and that the colouring can boast of no scientific arrangement.

627. "Prospect-walk, Hampstead." J. Rider. This is a spirited and well-coloured drawing.

and well-coloured drawing.
639. "Dolly dressing for the Ball." Miss J. Blackmore. A very meritorious production, and one which shows that the fair artist is no mean proficient in the higher qualities of art. The story is told with much ingenuity, and the general treatment of the picture very

pleasing.
656. "John Anthony, Esq." H. Wilkin. We noticed this as being one of the best of the miniatures exhibited.
Among the specimens of sculpture exhibited in the Gallery, of

Among the specimens of sculpture exhibited in the Gallery, of which there are only seventeen in number, we observed:

No. 735. "A Greek Warrior in Ambush." P. Park. An heroic statue, the size of life, full of energy and spirit, conceived in a pure and classic taste. The muscular development is correct, but perhaps the lower extremities are somewhat too slight in form compared with the massive character of the upper portion of the figure.

737. "Lucy Fielding—part of a Monument." E. Papworth. A recumbent figure of great elegance of form.

738. "His Royal Highness Prince Albert." R. W. Sievier. Decidedly the best likeness we have seen of his Royal Highness. It is beautifully modelled, and the sculptor has preserved the refinement of expression of the original, as well as the literal details of his

of expression of the original, as well as the literal details of his

features.
743. "Hero guiding Leander." W. C. Marshall. A graceful and well-modelled composition.

With these remarks we must close our notice of this exhibition, which we have great pleasure in repeating reflects high credit not only on the members of the Society, but on all who have contributed

SIR GEORGE HAYTER'S listorical Pictures.—After an almost incessant application to the picture of "The House of Commons which assembled in the year 1833, after the passing of the Reform Act," this artist has completed his laborious work, and it is not too much to say that he has produced a picture which faithfully records a great national event, and which transmits to posterity the portraits of nearly four hundred contemporaneous public men, many of whom have occupied for some years a great space in the public eye. All these persons have sat for their portraits, and the studies of their heads and features are, together with the picture itself, displayed on the walls of the Egyptian Hall as an exhibition of no common interest. The picture as a work of art is full of forcible effect, good colouring, an excellent management of perspective, and perfect truth of representation. The treatment of a difficult subject has been treated in a manner which overcomes the difficulties and makes the painting pictorial. In the same room with this picture are displayed the well-known pictures of "The Trial of Queen Caroline," which Lady Dover has kindly lent to the artist, and the still better known picture, "The Trial of Lord William Russell," which the Duke of Bedford has allowed to be removed from Woburn Abbey, besides several other pictures, including an original portrait of the Queen, painted by Sir George Hayter, by command of the King of Prussia.

Concert.—We have pleasure in directing public attention to a concert announced by Mr. Allcroft for Wednesday the 12th inst., at the Music Hall, Store-street. To indicate the attraction of the performance, we need only mention the names of some of the principal

the Music Hall, Store-street. To indicate the attraction of the performance, we need only mention the names of some of the principal performers to support our opinion, viz.—the Misses Birch, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Miss Novello, Miss Dolby, the Seguins, Signoii Brizzi, Henry Phillips, and the inimitable John Parry. The solo performers are Dulcken, Bochsa, Richardson, Mori, and Blagrove.

# NATIONAL SPORTS.

# THE PRESENT SEASON.

THE PRESENT SEASON.

Our popular pastimes have each "their seasons and their change;" the sporting winter and its appropriate engagements going out with March, while April, with its Easter holydays, serves as a fitting herald of the merry summer time and rural festivities. We have bade adieu for a space to hunting, shooting, coursing, and those amusements known more particularly as "held sports," and offer welcome to racing, yachting, rowing, fishing, cricket, and archery, the latter on the score of our gallantry. The turf will open for business on Easter Monday with the Newmarket Craven Meeting, when people will have racing facts to entertain them instead of betting fictions got up at l'attersall's to make them laugh at the wrong sides of their mouths. There are as many tastes as men, according to the proverb; according to us, those who go to llyde-park-corner for lin ought to go to "below" for pastune, which is a polite reading of Jack's opinion of amateur-sailing. Speaking of the latter popular pursuit (without entering into the history of yachting since Nosh introduced the fashion), we may be allowed to state that, if its quality may be deduced from the quantity of its materiel, there will be goodly doings afloat in 1813. The Royal Yacht squadron numbers 83 sail, the Royal Thames Club 67, even the Royal Western 43, to say nothing of the clippers that hall from the various Irish and Scottish ports. As for rowing, there are as many cutters, gigs, lunnies, wherries, and such like contrivances for oars and sculls, on the Thames alone, as would make a bridge of boats from Doverto Calais. It is a wherries, and such like contrivances for oars and sculls, on the alone, as would make a bridge of boats from Dover to Calais. and the same to the same and so are those who handle the rod, whether for the fly or bottom angling. Cricket, as Tom Hood would say, bids fair to go "a good bat;" and who can doubt but that archery will prosper, since it is patronised by the ladies, whom nature has made perfect in the management of bows (beaux). Thus have we shown that a gallant season is ensured to the lovers of good old English pastimes; and, having premised what pleasure has in store, as a makeweight we give the quotations from Tattersall's:—

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

THE DERBY. -7 to 1 agst A Bruish Yeoman, 16 to 1 agst Cotherstone, 16 to 1 agst Murat, 17 to 1 agst Maccabeus, 25 to 1 agst Winesour, 26 to 1 agst Aristides, 30 to 1 agst Gamecock, 33 to 1 agst Amorino, 33 to 1 agst Gaper, 40 to 1 agst Newcourt, 40 to 1 agst Cornopean, 40 to 1 agst Partinan, 50 to 1 agst Horsbarder.

r, to the last the last of the Corsair, 11 to 1 agst the Corsair, 11 to 1 agst speed, 14 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorne.

The Standard of Thursday says that Mr. Wordsworth, in conseque of communications from Sir Robert Reel and the Lord Chamberlain, accepted the appointment of Poet Laureate.

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—On Tuesday, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the remainder of the houses on the east sale of Castle-street, Leicester-square, were disposed of by auction, for the purpose of forming the new atreet which is to lead from Coventry-street

### COUNTRY NEWS.

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.—LAUNCH OF A SCHOONER—DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last the schooner yacht fairy was launched at Cowes, to the great desight of a numerous company of spectators, amongst whom there were—the Marquis of Conyngham, John Leveson Gower, Eag., and several other members of the R.Y.S.; the Misses Ward, and many of our resident families. Miss Gower named the yacht. Thus far all went on well. In the adjoining yard, on a small quay 5 feet by 13, there were eight iron six-pounders, belonging to the Earl of Orkney's yacht Jack o'Lantern; these were charged with 12 oz. of powder each, to fire a salute; they were, it may be said, stored there, in two rows four deep, so close together that the wheels of the carriages nearly touched, and the muzzles of the second, third, and fourth guns were over the carriages of the guns in front of them. After the first gun was fired a man stepped forward and spunged it out; he did the same with the second, but while in the act of doing so, the third (about three feet in front of which he was standing) was discharged; the wadding took his arm above the eibow, dreadfully shattering it, and carrying away nearly the whole of his face and the front part of his head. The force was so great that it shot him at least ix feet into the sea, to all appearance as if he had been thrown there with great force. The person (Mr. Lowther) who discharged the gun ran and jumped in after him, and on his ising, assisted to get him not a boat, but he was quite dead from the loss of blood; the water was quite dyed with it for a considerable distance. His name was James Richardson, only son of Mr. James Richardson, shipwright, who was an eye-witness of the unfortunate accident. The young man was very much respected, would have been out of his time on wednest sty, the 5th inst, shit was to be married on Easter Atonday next. A supper had been ordered for seventy of the men employed in building and fitting the yacht, but the dreadful death of one of the party of course put as end to their proposed

body on Tuesday, when a verdict of "Accidental death?" was returned.

Durham Election.—Mr Bright delivered a long address to the electors on Monday. The Iodowing was the state of the poli at the close:—

Dunganion . . 507 | Bright . . . 406 |
Rochestera.—John Richnond Ell's, the man who has been in custody for some days on a charge of using treasonable expressions against her Majesty, and threatening to take the life of Sir Robert Peel, was removed on wednesday, from the station-house to the county gaol at Maidstone, where he will undergo twelve month's imprisonment.

### IRELAND.

In Ireland very slight, and in themselves unimportant occurrences, frequently give rise to disagreeable if not dangerous excitements. Thus, within the last rew days, the Irish press has been teening with invective because the gendeman who formerly supplied the dovernment with mail coaches has been deprived of the contract, and it has been given to a scotch firm, who, it appears, from the spread of rail agys in England and scotland, is able to supply the coaches (second-hand onesof course) much theaper. The Evening Hair, the Irish Conservative organ, makes the following comments in reference to this subject, but with what degree of truth or flicity of colouring we are not prepared to vouch. "Ireland is not at this moment placed in ordinary circumstances; and any measure that goes to reduce her trade, or injure her manufacture-, goes to add strength to the repeat cry, and to afford an additional argument to those who clamour for domestic legislation. The closing the gates of the factories of Messrs. Bourne and those of Air, Parcell, which have alborded employ ment and given bread to hundreds, will be haited as a god-send by Mr. O'Connell, who will coubtless use the fact, not caring a farthing for the proprietors, or those who may be driven from employment, as will be stait his object of separating this country from England. The insane accs of our ruless are every day adding to his power, by increasing the causes for agitation; and we trembie to mink toat a perseverance in the reckless course which they are pursoning will leave them, and that at no distant period, without a party in this country, distrusted by those whom it was their duty to support, and despised by those whom they cannot conciliate."

The Lord Mayor of Dublin's Dinner —Curious Incident.—The Lord Mayor gave a sparant civic entertainment in the Manson House, on Thursday se'nnight, which was attended by the leaung citizens of all parties. In the course of the evening Colones Browne, commissioner of police (a brother of the late Mrs. Hemans), sun a "

ATHLONE ELECTION.—The election for this borough commenced on Fri-ATHONE RECTION.—The election for his broady a commence of a raday morning. The late member, Major Beresford, was proposed by Charles Handcock, Esq., and seconded by ——Sprowe, Esq. Dr. Cantwell proposed, and D. B. Keily, Esq., seconded Air. Collett. Major Beresford and Air. Collett severally addressed the assembly. At the close of the poil the numbers stood as follow:—Mr. Collett, 113; Major Beresford, 106; manually and the collett.

THE PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The annual festival of the Printers' Pension Society took place on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern. The society was originated about sixteen years ago by a committee of working printers, and has gradually attained to its present rank and importance amongst the numerous cuaritable institutions of the metropolis. The object it seeks to accomplish is the relief of the decayed printers and their widows, by means of small annual pensions. At this moment there are about firty pensioners, each receiving from £8 to £12 yearly from the funds. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner; Charles Dickens, Esq., presided. Among the gentlemen present connected with literature, art, &cc., were C. stansaeld, R.A., Esq., T. Landseer, Esq., R. K. M'lan, Esq., R. Bell, Esq., F. Hood, Esq., F. W. N. Bayley, Esq., Douglas Jerroid, Esq., Sir William Heygate, R. laylor, Esq., the Treasurer, &c. The chairman in the course of the evening advocated with considerable fervour the objects of the charity, and in doing so pointed out the peculiar claims of the printing fraternity upon the puolic gratitude and support, with great benefit to the society in a pecuniary point of view, as was apparent from the subscription list, which was filled up almost entirely at the table. Roover Rell, Esq., proposed the health of the chariman in an appropriate eulogistic speech. "The Press," and "The Extension of General Education," were amongst the toasts given, as was also the health of Thomas Hood, Douglas Jerroid, and the authors present. Thomas Hood acknowledged the compliment for the authors, and Mir, E. W. N. Bayley for the press; and we refer our readers to the speech of Mr. Dickens, in proposing the toast, which will be found in the notice accompanying that gentleman's portrait. "Mr. Stansheld and the Arts" was drunk and duly honoured. Amongst the subscriptions announced were the foilowing.—K. Bell, Esq., two gumeas; C. Dickens, Esq (auditional), five gumeas; C. Landseer, Esq., two gumeas; C. Dickens, Esq (auditional

THE LAUREATESHIP.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that her Majesty offered the office made vacant by the death of his friend Southey to Wordsworth, who gratefully declined the proffered honour on account of his age. Mr. Wordsworth who is now seventy-three years of age, attended the funeral of his friend Southey, and is in good health for his time of fire.

HOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT.—On Tuesday last a numerous meeting of the leading booksellers and publishers took piace at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most elicient measures to be adopted for the establishment of an asylumifor aged and decayed booksellers, their assistants and widows, being abautants of the Provident Institution, to be stylet the Booksellers' Provident referent. The proposition met with the most conduit reception—a liberasubscription was commenced, and a provisional committee appointed to carry the intentions of the donors into effect.

# CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The sixth session during the present mayoralty commenced on Monday, before the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen, the Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, and usual civic authorities. The Recorder very briefly addressed the grand jury, and said, that aithough there were already nearly 300 prisoners for trial, many of whom were charged with very serious offences, still, upon looking at the depositions, he did not find that any legal difficulty was likely to arise which rendered it necessary for him to detain them with any lengthened observations with respect to the law as bearing upon such cases. After a few remarks upon the cases in the calendar, the Recorder remitted the jury to the discharge of their duties. The cases tried during the day were devoid of public interest.

Wennesday, Special Commission.—At him o'clock in the morning

Wednesday.—Special Commissions—At nine o'clock in the morning the Recorder, Mr. Commissioner Burlock, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and Alderman Sir Chapman Marshall, took their seats on the beach. Proclamation having been made, Mr. Clark, the cterk of the court, read the commission which had been issued for the trial of James Dawson, on a charge of the morder of a man whose name is unknown, in a country beyond the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and not within the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain and Ireaad. A special grand jury was then aword, and charged at considerable length by the Recorder, who explained the law of the case. At eigen o'clock the special grand jury returned into court, and presented a true bull for which inurder against James Into a tea-urn. The poor child at that moment supped from a kettle into a tea-urn. The poor child at that moment supped from only the second special commission which has been issued under the provisions of the 9th of George IV., to try persons at this court, since the

act establishing the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court; and it is rather a remarkable circumstance that the other case, for the trial of which a special commission was issued in the month of July, 1836, was alleged to have taken place also in the Island of Zanzibar. It will be found in Carrington and Payne's Reports, vol. vii., p. 458, Rex v. Mattos.

### POLICE.

was alleged to have taken place also in the Island of Zanzidar. It will be found in Carrington and Payne's Reports, vol. vii., p. 438, Rev. v. Matton.

\*\*POLICE.\*\*

MANSION-HOUSE.—THE CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN ST. PAOL'S CATHERDAL.—On Monday, Augustus John Frield Statements, and and the Control of the Control

# ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Mr. Steel, a timber agent, was thrown out of a boat in the Thames, opposite Deptord, by coming in collision with a fishing-smack on Saturday last, and unfortunately drowned.

PATAL ACCIDENT AT BLACKWALL TO B. FERRAND BUSFIELD, ESQ.—On Tuesday morning, at four o'clock, a metancholy and fatal accident occurred to B. Ferrand Busneld, Esq., late of Magdatene Hall, Cambridge, and who is nearly related to the members for Branford and Knaresborough, and which termoaced statily. It appears that Mr. Bustied lett town at an early hour in the morning, for the purpose of going upon a cruise in her Majesty's steam-ship Vuican, a revenue vessel, which has been recently fitted out at Blackwall. He proceeded in acab to the Brunswick Whart, at Blackwall. He proceeded in acab to the Brunswick Whart, at Blackwall. He proceeded in acab to the Brunswick Whart, at Blackwall he did not think he could proceed any further, and Art. Busied he did not think he could proceed any further, and Art. Busied lafghted, and walked along the path leading to the wharf, and immediately afterwards called to the calman to proceed, and said it was all right. The cabman drove towards the wharf, and hal just reached it, when he heard Mr. Busheld haling the steamer moored directly opposite, and directly after a splash in the water was beard, and Just Feather it, when he heard Mr. Bushedt hanning the steamer mooted arrectly opposite, and directly after a splash in the water was heard, and cries of "tielp, help!" The cabman immediately raised an atarm, a boat put off from the Vulcan, and drags were procured, but Mr. Busheid was never seen afterwards. The commander of the Vulcan gave directions to the boatmen in the neighbourhood to continue their search for the body, and offered a reward of £10 for its recovery; but we have not yet heard that the body has been found. The whole of the deceased's property was removed to the Poplar station-house, where it now remains in charge of the ponce. The deceased was a young gentleman of promising abuttles. It is only a fortnight since that intelligence was received of the death of a brother of the deceased, who perished in Canada by drowning.

I the deceased, who perished in Canada by drowning.

DESTRUCTION OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL BREWERY BY FIRE.—On Vednesday morning, about haif-past one o'clock, a tire took place in the sewery of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich. In a short time the necessary information had been spread throughout the neighbourhood, and only a few geomas elapsed before four of the conege engines, as well as that beinging the parish, were brought into play on the flames. About half-past two 'clock the Lomoon Establishment and West of England engines and hremen eached the nre, and aborded their powerful assistance; but, unfortunately, clote the fire could be extinguished, the entire building, with all the necessary brewing utensils, were consumed.



# Θ.ΚΟΛΟΚΟΤΡΩΝΗΣ

THE LATE GENERAL COLOCOTRONI.

(As he lay in state at Athens on the day of his public funeral, 17th February last )

died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the age, as is supposed, of 74. Previous to the breaking out of the Greek Revolution, in 1821, Colocotroni had acquired notoriety from his daring and sanguinary exploits as a leader of banditti in Greece. Thence he was compelled to emigrate by the Turks, when he entered the Russian, and, subsequently, the English, military service, in the Ionian Islands. It is generally supposed that Colocotroni was one of the organisers of the Greek Revolution; at all events, it is certain that on the first shot being fired, in April, 1821, he quitted his occupation as a butcher, in Zante, and crossed over to the Morea, where he at once became a leading chief, and maintained this position until the combined naval and military forces of England, France, and Russia destroyed the Turkish and Egyptian fleets at Navarin, forcibly expelled the Turkish and Egyptian land forces from the fortresses, and then delivered over the country to the Greeks. The independence of Greece being thus established, Colocotroni still continued a leading character; but, in consequence of his violent opposition to any settled form of government, especially that of the Greco-Bavarian under King Otho, and for various outrageous acts Greek Revolution, in 1821, Colocotroni had acquired notoriety from

Theodore Colocotroni, the most celebrated of the Greek chiefs, died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the last property had on the day appointed for his funeral the body, arrayed in the full dress uniform, and all the orders worn by the deceased, was laid on an open bier, the face exposed, and was companied to the grave by nearly the entire population of Athens, including the garrison, the government officere, and the public character of Colocotroni it must be owned that his violent passions, which occasionally led to acts of cruelty, rendered him rather a scourge than a benefit to his country; although there can be little doubt that his indomitable courage, great tact, and knowledge of the predatory kind of warfare suitable to the Greeks, in preventing the Turkish and Egyptian land forces from the for interesses, and then delivered over the country to the Greeks. The independence of Greece being thus established, Colocotroni still continued a leading character; but, in consequence of his violent opposition to any settled form of government of the creeks. The independence of the predatory kind of warfare suitabl



NOTHINGHAM ELECTION-VIEW OF THE CASTLE.

The nomination took place on Wednesday morning in the Exchange Hall. At ten o'clock the respective candidates, Thomas Gisborne, Esq., and J. Walter, jun., Esq., entered the room, accompanied by bodies of friends, and immediately after it was most densely crowded. The usual formalities having been gone through, the Right Hon. Lord Rancliffe appeared upon the hustings, and proceed to nominate Lord Rancliffe appeared upon the hustings, and proceed to nominate his friend Thomas Gisborne, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the town in Parliament. He appeared before them, as he did in 1812, the zealous advocate of universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and vote by ballot; in fact, said his lordship, a decided Chartist. He also advocated the principles of free trade, and was glad that the hone gentleman he had the honour to nominate entertained the same political sentiments, and was not (pointing to Mr. Walter, sen.) a political weathercock.—S. Bean, Esq. (President of the Complete Suffrage Association), briefly seconded the nomination.

—T. B. Charlton, Esq., then rose to propose a candidate, who (he said) was every way worthy of the electors' approval: he meant John Walter, jun., Esq. Mr. Charlton endeavoured to make himself heard, but none but those immediately around him could hear what he said.—Mr. J. Parker seconded the nomination.—Mr. J. Sweet, seconded by Mr. Roberts, then nominated F. O'Connor, Esq.—Mr. F. Meiville rose, and, being seconded by Mr. C, Wilcockson, nominated John Tyas, Esq.—Mr. Gisborne and Mr. Walter, jun., then severally addressed the electors, as did also Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Tyas.—Mr. Gisborne, in reply to a question by Mr. O'Connor, said he would vote for the People's Charter.—Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Tyas having withdrawn their names as candidates, a show of hands was taken, which was declared to be in favour of Mr. Gisborne. A poll was then demanded, and the proceedings terminated.—Close of the poll: Gisborne (Lib.), 1850; Walter (Con.), 1733; Majority, 117. -T. B. Charlton, Esq., then rose to propose a candidate, who (he

SPIRITS' SONG OF INVITATION.

PROM A MS. PAERY MASQUE. CHORUS

Hither! come hither, with us to dwell
In sylvan solitude:
Never—oh! never within our cell
Does grief or care intrude!
Never! never!

PIRST SPIRIT.

Mine is the task to find the flow'rs
That sweetest and rarest be;
I'll wander to even the star-lit bow'rs,
To snatch a bright wreath for thee!
Chorus—Hither! come hither, &c.

SECOND SPIRIT.

I know the haunts the wild-birds love,
I'll borrow their melody—
Their songs and the hum of the noontide grove
Shall mingle in sweets for thee!
Chorus—Hither! come hither, &c.

THIRD SPIRIT.
When the heat of the day-beam Burns around, Burns around,
The zephyrs obey my call—
Or e'en if they sleep,
I can cool the ground
With the mists of the waterfall!
Chorus—Hither! come hither, &c.—W.



PORTRAIT OF MR. TYLER, THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

In our leading article we have adverted to this statesman's last message to Congress, and embodied the leading points of that im-portant document, which has occupied so much of public attention and remark. The excitement raised, with reference to its spirit and tendency, has created a sort of fictitious and momentary interest in the man who framed it, which, as far as our own readers are concerned, we may pictorially gratify with the illustration of a portrait.

are concerned, we may pictorially gratify with the illustration of a portrait.

NEW ZEALAND.

To Englishmen there can scarcely be said to exist a more interesting region upon the restless waters than the Australasian group of islands known as New Zealand. They are nearest to the antipodes of Great Britain; they are also the nearest westward to Van Diemen's Land and Australia; eastward to Chili, in South America; and northward to the Friendly Islands and the adjacent clusters of islands forming the great Polynesian Archipelago; whilst their southward boundary is the unexplored waters of the Southern Ocean.

In its detached position from the nearest continent, New Zealand resembles the British Isles, as well as in other respects of greater importance. Like them, surrounded by the sea, it possesses the same means of ready communication and rapid conveyance to all parts of its coast; and the same facilities for an extensive trade within its numerous bays and rivers. The temperature of the warmer latitude in which it is placed is influenced, or regulated, as in Great Britain, by the invigorating sea-breezes; and the whole line of coast abounds with fish. In addition to these natural advantages, the numerous harbours of New Zealand afford a safe and central rendezvous to the immense shipping trade of the whole southern Archipelago.

New Zealand consists of two large islands and a small one, each separated by a narrow strait, besides innumerable surrounding islets that rise out of the bays which frequently indent the coast. The group extends in length, north to south, from the 34th othe 48th degree of south latitude; and in breadth, east to west, from the 166th to the 179th degree of east longitude. The extreme length exceeds 800 miles, and the average breadth is about 100 miles. The native names of these islands not being very well adapted for European pronunciation, "North Island" has been substituted for "Eaheinomarure," and "South," or "Victoria Island," for Tavainepean pronunciation, "North Island" has been subst

Thus, New Zealand is, altogether, a favoured country. "The huge glaciers and plains of snow which cover the higher regions, the mighty torrents which pour down from them, forming stupendous cataracts; the lofty woods which crown their middle regions; the hills which wind along their feet, decked with the brightest vegetation; the bold cliffs and promontories which breast the might of their southern waves; the beautiful bays, decked with numberless villages and canoes—all conspire to present a scene which even the rude eye of the navigator cannot behold without rapture."



PROVISION HOUSE.

The natives are of a different race from those of New Holland, belonging rather to that Malay race which predominates in the South Sea islands. They are tall and well formed, many of the upper classes being above six feet high: they have large black eyes, and generally straight hair; but that of some of the females is curly: they mostly tattoo their skins. It is remarked by an intelligent author as a disadvantage in New Zealand that there is no king over the whole group, nor even over one of the larger islands. The people are governed by a number of chieftains, each, indeed, a sovereign over his own narrow territory. A desire to enlarge their remains, increase their power, or gratify revenge, leads to frequent wars, strengthens jealousy, keeps them from forming any common bond of union, and precludes the adoption of a general or consistent plan for spreading among them the benefits of civilization. Annexed is a portrait of Epemi, a chief of Port Nicholson, in North Island: he is tattooed, wears the native robe, and carries a long spear; but most



EPEMI, A CHIEF OF NEW ZEALAND.

of the chiefs are familiar with the musket, and their strength is

of the chiefs are familiar with the musket, and their strength is counted not by men but by muskets. When equipped for war they remind us of Sharon Turner's remark made a few years since:—"it is probable that the present state and people of New Zealand exhibit more nearly than any other the condition of Britain when the Romans entered it nearly eighteen centuries since."

The native huts were formerly composed of rushes wattled, thatched with strong-bladed grass and lined with palm-leaves. Near the settlements the sides are now of weather-board; they are rarely above 5 feet in height, it being considered unlucky to have anything suspended above the head; but they frequently reach 16 feet in length, with a portico or verandah at one end. The gables are ornamented with grotesque carving, usually painted red. The only opening is square, closed by a sliding panel. Furniture they have none; a few rushes for a bed, a calabash for water, a small box or basket for ornaments, a cooking pot, and hatchet are their only domestic utensils. In fine weather, however, the New Zealander rarely eithed cooks, cats, or sleeps in his house, but under a low shed in the open air. The cut in the margin represents a taboo store, or provision-house, at Otumatua Pah, Cape Egmont, North Island. Mere stores are attached to most huts, and in large villages are of greater size, and much more elaborately carved and ornamented than the dwellings. They are tabooed, or rendered sacred, by a kind of incantation muttered over them by a priest or suz.

They are 12000ek, or rendered sacred, by a kind of measurement tered over them by a priest or suz.

"In our next paper we shall glance at the progress of colonization in New Zealand, and illustrate one or two of its best sites. The inquiry, always one of extreme attraction, will, doubtless, receive an accession of interest from the proposed adoption of a Government system of colonization, in a memorial to Sir Robert Peel, signed by he most influential men of all parties in the city of London.

# ENGLAND AND FRANCE:

THE SISTERS. A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON.

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER V THE WEDDING DAY.



characteristic of the night which immediately precedes the marriage, while to those who have had no experience in the matter, it will be amply sufficient to observe that Caroline, Lucrece, Sir Arthur, and Charles were throughout the night exceedingly restless.

The world has often heard of persons having been somewhat too late at the church on these interesting occasions, and the want of punctuality then is really unpardonable in the extreme; but the world probably never heard of any one whose serious intention it was to be married, having absolutely slept beyond the time. Certainly Caroline and Lucrece were not exceptions to this rule, nor were Sir Arthur and Charles; for they all rose particularly early on that auspicious morning; and so did Greville, by virtue of the unexampled thundering which Frederick made at the door of his chamber, precisely as he was dropping, in the most comfortable manner possible, into his usual second sleep. Of this, however, he could not approve, but when he eventually did make his appearance, the party sat down to breakfast with countenances beaming with quite as much joy as could on such an occasion have been reasonably expected.

To ladies, the marriage morning is seldom one of unmixed happiness, at least

their happiness seldom appears to be pure—they look thoughtful, anxious, nay even mysterious!—in a word, they are placed in a novel position, and don't know at all what to make of it. True it is that Caroline occasionally smiled at the well pointed jests of Sir Arthur, while Lucrece looked at Charles with an expression indicative of confidence being united with hope; but they were not joyous—they were not gay: anxiety seemed to be struggling with gladness, which struggle created

At ten precisely the bridesmaids arrived, and having been duly presented to the bridegrooms, gaily withdrew with the brides. They had scarcely, however, retired from the room, when a carriage and four drove up to the gate, and the next

moment Lady Grange alighted.

"Why, Greville!" exclaimed Sir Arthur, "here is your sister!"

"Why, at what time could she have left town?" said Greville. "Well! things must take their course. I suppose I'm to go and receive her. She surely cannot have been in bed at all!"



And this was a highly correct conjecture, for on her return from a ball abou ; five, a letter was placed in her hands, which informed her that the marriage was to take place that morning, and which coupled with other information she had received, induced her to start off at once.

'My business is with Sir Arthur," said her ladyship haughtily, on entering the

"I'll tell him so," said Greville, opening the door of the front parlour. "You wish to see him alone

"Alone. And tell him, moreover, that the business is of importance, and may affect him deeply.

Greville delivered this message to Sir Arthur, who naturally wondering what it

could be, proceeded at once to the room.

"Sir Arthur,' said her ladyship, with appropriate solemnity, "although you deeply wounded my feelings the last time we met, I have far too high and two sincere a respect for you not to feel affected by any loss you may sustain, or to

which you may be threatened."

"I of course feel flattered, Lady Grange; but what has happened?"

"I heard of it only this morning at Lady Rupert's; but conceiving that your immediate presence in town would be of infinite importance, I ordered my course and hastened down here with the intelligence burging in obligion all carriage and hastened down here with the intelligence, burying in oblivion all that had occurred.'

" I beg to assure you that your politeness is appreciated; but what on earth is

"Bollands, I believe, are your bankers?"

"They are."

"You have, I hear, an immense amount now in their hands?"
"It is rather considerable!—twenty thousand pounds, perhaps, securities and all.

"Of course you have heard nothing about them?"

"I heard that they were tottering: I had a letter to that effect the morning after my arrival here, and did start off to see about it; but I altered my mind."

"Then, unless you immediately go up to town, Sir Arthur, all will be lost!— They actually stopped payment yesterday.

"Indeed!-that's a sad job-a sad job; but, as they have actually stopped, why my presence in town will be useless."

"Oh, but I understand from parties who are conversant with these things, that it will be of use, of great use; that in fact by doing so at once, the probability is



that even now you'll save all. Therefore enter my carriage, and return with me immediately!—I feel convinced that all may yet be saved."

"The parties who induced that couviction, Lady Grange knew nothing whatever about it But shallow persons must talk, and when they do, they must, of course, talk nonsense."

"But do you not think, that by going up immediately, something might be

But do you not think, that by going up immediately, something might be done?"

"I assure you, Lady Grange, that I can now do nothing in it, and if even I could, I am far too deeply and too agreeably engaged to day, to attend to anything of the kind. For the interest and the trouble you have taken, I consider myself under a great obligation, believe me, and I hope to have frequent opportunities of proving to you how strongly I feel it; but under existing circumstances nothing shall induce me to cherish any thought of an unpleasant nature, having made up my mind that this day shall be in reality the happiest of my life. And now, Lady Grange, I have a favour to beg of you—a great favour—nay, the greatest favour you have the power to confer. You have arrived most opportunely, exactly in time; and you will pardon me for observing that you look as if dressed for the occasion. Now the favour I have to solicit, and which for Caroline's sake I would on my knees beg of you to grant, is, that you will banish from your mind whatever angry feelings her opposition to your will may have induced, and in the spirit of forgiveness, generosity, and affection, accompany us forthwith to church."

"To church! Then am I to understand that you are really about to be married to that child!"

"Laly Grange! I believe that I have said before, that I do not very an exactly and the child."

"To church! Then am I to understand that you are really about to be married to that child?"

"Laly Grango! I believe that I have said before, that I do not regard her as a child; but if even I did, she will be within an hour my wife."

"I sit—can it be possible! Sir Arthur? You just now spoke of generosity—yes, generosity was the word; how strangely opposed are our precepts and practice!—be you generous!—give her to the man whom she loves!"

"And pray," enquired Sir Arthur, with the most provoking calmness, "whom may you imagine him to be?"

"What, can you have been so blinded by your passion for this child; is it possible that this paroxysm—for it is nothing more—can have veiled your eyes with a film so thick, that you have not been able to perceive that she really loves Charles!"

"Oh, Charles!—He is the man! Lady Grange, did Charles ever propose for Lucrece?"

"Why, certainly," replied her ladyship, somewhat confused by the question, "he did once, in sport!"

"Oh, only in sport!—and you in sport virtually forbade him the house."

"But his affections were transferred to Caroline!"

"No, Lady Grange, they were not transferred; he still loves Lucrece, and will have her. But let us not dwell upon this, come, let me entreat you to grant me this favour!"

"Never!"

"Is it impossible for me to prevail upon you?"

"It is!—never will I countenance anything so monstrous."

"I am to understand this to be your final answer? You are firmly resolved not to go?"

"I am!—firmly!"

not to go?"
"I am !--firmly!"
"Then," said Sir Arthur, rising, "I must take my leave." And, bowing profoundly, he quitted the room.
Her ladyship then rung the bell, and when the servant appeared, sent up for

foundly, he quitted the room. Her ladyship then rung the bell, and when the servant appeared, sent up for Lucrece.

"Oh, if I could but have got him into the carriage," she exclaimed, pacing the room and biting her lips, "all would have been well; all should have been well:—my ulans could not have failed. But its all over—all's settled now. Still I II annoy them, if I can do nothing more!—Lucrece, my love, she added as the poor girl tremblingly entered. "My dear child!—my good gir!—I perceive that you are excited, and I cannot wonder at it. This is no place for you, dear! Really, such horrible doings are sufficient to turn one's brain. But compose yourself; there, be sure that I will not desert you! You are all to me now, Lucrece, all; I have no one else now on whom to place my affections; they are, my love, centred in you. But come, dear, let us together leave this seeme of wickedness, of unhallowed passion; let us leave at once; my carriage is at the gate, and you are dressed; let us prove to them how disgusting we hold their proceedings to be."

"Dear aunt," said Lucrece, "but I cannot go."

"I perceive. You have promised your sister—I cannot speak of her with patience, for she is utterly unworthy of the name—you have promised to attend her; but under the afflicting circumstances, ought such a promise to be fulfilled?"

"I have given no such promise," replied Lucrece.

her; but under the afflicting circumstances, ought such a promise to be fulfilled?"

"I have given no such promise," replied Lucrece.

"You have not! Come to my arms! I love you more dearly than ever. Of course you could not as a virtuous person be present at a marriage so hateful. Let us therefore leave the place dear, and show them——"

"My dear aunt, I cannot leave."

"Cannot leave? Why not? You will not attend her?"

"Still I cannot leave. I perceive you are not yet aware of the reason, and therefore, I'll explain: I go to church it is true, not as I have said to attend Caroline; but like her I go to return a wife."

"Oh! horrible! horrible! Is it a dream?—Am I awake? A bride! What the bride of Charles Cleveland? It cannot be! itmust not be!—it shall not be!" Whereupon she rushed to the door, and locked it. "You know, my Lucrece, she continued, "you know that I will not suffer you to be sacrificed; you know that I love you too fondly to see you entrapped without a desperate struggle. But let me prevail upon you to leave this place: let me conjure you!"

Lucrece, who possessed not the spirit of her sister, sank upon the sofa, and wept.

wept.

The carriages now drew up to the gate, and the cry throughout the house was "Lucrece!" until the servant by whom Lady Grange had sent up her summons informed Greville and Charles that she was still in the parlour. To the parlour they went accordingly and knocked: no answer was returned. They tried to open the door: it was fast. They knocked again: still no answer.

"Lucrece!" cried Charles, "my dear Lucrece! open the door."

"I cannot, dear Charles, replied Lucrece.
Charles heard the voice, although indistinctly. "Mr. Greville," said he, "am I to break this door open?"

"Oh," replied Greville, "I've nothing to do with it! things must take their course!"

course!" In an instant Charles burst open the door, when Lucreee at once flew to him, and fell upon his neck. (See illustration.)

"Why what is the meaning of this?" demanded Charles. "Lady Grange, I call upon you for an explanation."

Her ladyship looked at him fiercely for a moment, and then turned with an expression of contempt.

"This mild, gentle creature, Lady Grange," continued Charles, "you imagine you can tyrannise over and trample upon: but you are deceived. My poor girl," he added, addressing Lucreee, "do not tremble, my love: do not tremble! you are saie!"

he added, addressing Lucroce, "do not remble, my love: do not tremble; you are safe!"

"I feel that I am, dear Charles," said Lucrece, clinging still more closely to him, "I am not alarmed."

"She shall not be entrapped!" cried Lady Grange fiercely, "she shall not be. I—I will protect her."

"She needs no other protection than mine," said Charles; and as he spoke, Lady Grange seized the arm of Lucrece, and attempted to force her away.

"What is this? what is this?" cried Sir Arthur, who at this moment rushed into the room. "Lady Grange," he added firmly, "I know your object well: it is to mar our happiness, but it shall fail. Do me the favour to step this way."

"Touch me not!" she exclaimed, on finding her arms held. "How dare you lay a finger upon me?"

"Sit there, madam, there!" cried Sir Arthur, having led her to a chair, in which he held her. "Charles, see the ladies into their curriages. Greville, do me the favour to accompany Charles."

"If you dare! cried Lady Grange, as Greville with an obedient shrug was about to follow Charles. "If you dare! Alexander! Alexander! Alexander!" Here her rage having exhausted her strength, her head fell back, and she fainted. The servants were immediately summoned, and Lucrece who flew back on the instant superintended the application of restoratives, and wept over her aunt, and kissed her, and used the most endearing expressions with the view of bringing her back to a state of consciousness, but some time elapsed before reason returned, and when it had returned, Lucrece was unwilling to leave her: she was, however, eventually prevailed upon to suffer herself to be led to the carriage by Charles, and when Greville had placed his sister in the charge of her own maid and desired his servants to pay her every attention, he and Sir Arthur joined the party and proceeded to church.

That Lady Grange had succeeded in annoying them was now, of course, abundantly manifest; not a smile could be forced by any one of the party, while the gentle and affectionate Lucrece looked wretch

gentle and affectionate Lucrece looked wretched.

"She should not have detained me," said Caroline, who was in the same carriage, "she would not have dared even to attempt it."

Nor would she: for her ladyship was one of those amiable persons who, knowing over whom they can tyranise with safety, seldom fail to convert that knowledge into power.

On their arrival at the church, they were received with great courtesy by the minister, and while the preliminaries were being arranged, Sir Arthur endeavoured to raise the spirits of Lucrece. In this he partially succeeded; but, it having been decided that he and Caroline should have the precedence, while they were at the altar, Charles, who remained with Lucrece in the vestry, effectually restried her by reverting in a joyous strain to the manner in which the consummation of their happiness had been induced.

Sir Arthur then returned with his bride; and when the sisters had affectionately kissed each other, Lucrece and Charles, attended by Greville and the bridesmands, calmly repaired to the altar.

During the correspond there was so much formers and favour present

calmy repaired to the altar.

During the ceremony there was so much firmness and fervour perceptible, that it was evident to all present that this was in reality an union of hearts. The marriage they had just before witnessed had inspired them with feelings of an opposite character—not that there had been any lack of affection displayed—the display on the contrary had been greater—but solely because they gave the contracting parties no credit for sincerity of purpose or purity of motive. And really the uncharitableness of which marriages of this description are the germ, is remarkable—people will not believe that they spring from pure love; and this species of incredulity is confirmed by the young brides themselves, who will look embarrassed, who will seem painfully apprehensive of what may be thought or said, and who, in a word, will make it appear that they are not exactly proud of those to whom they are being united. On the occasion in question, this might not have been quite so strikingly apparent, had not the marriage of Charles and Lucrece so immediately succeeded; but as it was, the ladies especially, did not fail to draw rather uncharitable conclusions.

The ceremony ended, they returned to the vestry, when the necessary signa-

first time addressed as Lady Cleveland. They then took leave of the minister, by whom they were accompanied to the door, and left the church; and as they re-entered their carriages, the bells struck up a merry peal which had upon all

an electric effect.

On approaching the hall, their thoughts, of course, reverted to Lady Grange, but as they found on their arrival that her Ladyship had left, they became quite gay. They did not however remain long here; having partaken of some refreshment while the trunks were being secured to the carriages, the whole party started, as per arrangement, for Ashburn Lodge, the country residence of Sir Arthur, where, after a most superb dinner, they passed the evening together as happily as can be under the circumstances conceived.



THE REVENUE.

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.. £275,516 .. 1,788 .. 6,361 .. 8,055 .. 15,500 .. 8,807 Stamps ... Taxes Crown Lands ...
Imprest and other monies ... Repayments of advances

Increase on the quarter relatively to the same quarter last year . . . . . . . . . . £1,748,945

# THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of wheat of home produce up to Mark-lane having beer ry aganty during the present week, and the attendance of buyers on each market day on the increase, the demand for that article has ruled firm at, in most instances, an advance of per quarter for both red and white samples, while good clearances have been effected fine foreign wheat a large amount of business has been transacted, but no improvement as taken place in the currencies. The barley trade has ruled steady at late rates, but alt very little has been passing. Outs have been in short supply and steady demand, at a light gride in prices—says alout 5d. has constituted.

owly at late quotations.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1930; barley, 2750; oats, 2180; and malt, 3010 quarters; bur, 2910 sacks. Irisb: oats, 10,650 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 47s to 54s; Norfolk and anglok, red, 42s to 47s; ditto, white, 45s to 52s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 5s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; rown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and peas, 35s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; bollers, 52s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s per 39s bollers, 52s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s per 29s0 bls. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 15s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Ballie, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—There has been rather more business doing in clover seed this week at full prices; but in all other kinds of seeds next to nothing has been transacted.

The following are the present rates:—Linsseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 54s; Medieterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d, tares, 5s to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapseed, new, £30 to £35 per last of ten quarters. Linsseed cakes, £3s to 45s; Medieterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s per last of ten quarters. Linsseed cakes, £3s to 45s per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7dd; of household ditto, 5d to 6fd for the 44b, loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 2d; barley, 25s 6d; oats, 17s 4d; 17e, 29a 4d; beans, 25s 6d; pea, 29s od per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; barley, 9s 0d; oats, 8s 0d; 17e, 11s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; beans, 21s 6d.

Tea.—There has been a full amount of business doing in tea at full prices. Common sound congou, cash, cannot be had under 1s 25d per 1b. The imports have amounted this week to upwards of 1,300,300 lb.

Sugar.—This market has ruled inactive, but holders have remained firm, and full rates have been paid for all sorts. The arrivals continue very great. Refined goods are steady, and 73s is paid for atendary dumps.

Cofte.—There has been comparatively little doing in coffee, yet the holders demand full quotati

Lucrece so immediately succeeded; but as it was, the ladies especially, did not fail to draw rather uncharitable conclusions.

The ceremony ended, they returned to the vestry, when the necessary signatures were attached to the register, and Caroline had the felicity of being for the contract very little is doing, at barely late rates.

Hops.—Good coloury are selling steadily; other kinds slowly, at prices varying from £3 to £3 per cwt., the latter figure being for Farnhams.

Polatoes.—In consequence of the fineness of the weather, and the large supplies of green vegetables, the sale of potatoes is in 1 sluggish state, at from 45s to 70s per ton.

Oils.—This market is flat, but we have no alteration to notice in prices.

Smithfield.—We have had a very steady demand for most kinds of atock, and prices have an upward tendency. Beef, from 3s to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s to 4s 2d; lamb, 5s to 6s; veal, 4s to 5s; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lb., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Although there has been a large arrival of slaughtered meat for our markets, the general inquiry is firm, at the following quotations:—Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 8d; lamb, 5s to 5s 10d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s per 8 lb., by the carcass.

### COMMERCE AND MONEY.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

On the English Stock Exchange the improved state of the revenue from last quarter has naturally produced greater confidence amongst the dealers in British public securities, and caused a farther advance in their value. The consols are somewhere about 97 for money, and they have been sold as high as 972 for time. The premium on Exchequer bills has also risen to trom 63 to 74, for no better employment can at present be obtained for the vast abundance of capital now wanting channels of investment, in the Money Market. The 32 per cent. stock is nearly a faxture, in as far as price is concerned, under these circumstances; for the opinion now gains ground daily, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will save an annual expense of eight hundred thousand pounds by the reduction of the interest now paid on them to three per cent. In the shares of public companies the abundance of unemployed money is producing favourable consequences, and causing higher prices to be obtained for those of undoubted character. In the Brighton shares the advance in the course of this week is shout one pound, and even in those of the greatly depressed lines of Greenwich and Blackwell purchases are now made at rather higher prices. The nearest value of the London and Birmingham is £15, and £96 is the value of the Great Western. The South Western also are improving in value, but not so decidedly as to enable us to quote any advance since the last week.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange no great animation has been exhibited during this week, and the transactions have not been of much importance. Spaniah Bonds continue to attract the attention of apeculators, and the Three per Cents, have ruled at from 32 to 32 since our last publication. The hopes now entertained of the ratification of commercial treaties betwix the two nations of the Peninaula and the United Kingdom form the foundation of these operations, for it is perfectly understood that the revenues of these two kingdoms must soon be very materially increased by a reducti

### BRITISH FUNDS .- (CLOSING PRICES.) - FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 1843
3 per Cent Reduced, 1883
3 per Cent Reduced, 1883
3 per Cent Reduced, 1013
New 35 per Cent, 1023
New 5 per Cent,
Long Admutties to expire
Jan. 1840, 122
Oct. 1855,
Jan. 1860, 12

India Stock,
Ditto Bonds, 76
Ditto Old Annuities.
Ditto Old Annuities, 95
Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d, 69
Ditto £500, 67
Ditto Small, 69
Bank Stock for Opening 185
India Stock for Account
Consols for Account, 963

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 paid),
Cheltenham and Great Western (80 pd),
Eastern Councies (23 paid), 10
Ditto New (pid),
Ditto Debentures (paid), 11§
Great Western (6) paid), 91
Ditto New Saares (50 paid), 68§
Ditto Fiths (12 paid),
London and Brighton (50 paid), 35§

Dito Loan Notes (10 paid)
London and Birmingham (100) 212
Ditto New Shares (2 paid),
London and Bouth Western (£41 6s. 10 p) 64
Manche-ter and Bruningham (40 paid), 22
South Eastern and 10 rove (50 paid),
Ditto Scrip (25 paid),
York and North Middland (50 paid), 97
Ditto New Shares (20 paid),

### THE LUNDON GAZETTE.

Tursday, Arbit 4.

BANKRUPTS.—H. WOOD, Fleet-street, bookseller.—W. BURTON, Cambridge, draper.
J. HUTTON, Ringwood, Hampshire, draper.—J. R. HITCHCOCK, New Sarum, hosier.—
J. NYE, Bridge-bouse-place, Southwark, surgical instrument-maker.—J. HOWE, Sheffield, table knile manufacturer.—H. MORRIS, Stourbridge Worcestershire, grocer.—E. WHEELER, Birmingham, corn-dealer.—T. EARDLEY, New castle-under-Lymc, hat manufacturer.—J. HIGHAM, Kearsley, Lancashire, victualier.—J. TRAVELL (also known by the names of Thomas Travell and Thomas Joseph Travell), Sheffield, tailor.—G. RAT-CLIFFE, Sheffield, fender manufacturer.—T. BROOK, Huddersfield, woollen-cloth merchant.—J. EVANS, Liverpool, co.l-dealer.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. SMITH, Edinburgh, merchant.—JOHN and JAMES BOYACK, St. Andrews, fleshers.—J. T. RATTRAY, Dandee, ironmonger.—T. HENDERSON, Perth, i. oumonger.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

BANKRUPTS.—J. SHAW, Seymour-place, Camden-town, builder.—B. VINES, Poole, grocer.—D. REDMUND and J. GOLLOP, Charles-street, City-road, iron-founders.—J. C. WALNE, Stowmarket, Suffolk, hop-merchant.—C. WILLSMER, Tillingham, Essex, drager.—J. GEORGE, Bread-street, City, silk manufacturer.—T. ROLPH, New Bridge street, merchant.—J. H. FULLER, Flixton, Lancashire, logwood-grinder.—T. M. WHITELEY, Liverpool, hater.—J. WHITAKER, Whaley, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer.—H. LEWIS, Haverfordwest, cabinet-maker.—E. DICKIN, Longdon; Shropshire, draper.—J. NORMAN, Wadebridge, Cornwall, grocer.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown, or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending April 4, 1843, is 32s. 14d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

In St. James's-square, Bath, the lady of J. W. Whittuck, Esq., of a son.—At Ashley-park, Lady Fletcher, of a daughter.—At Aberystwith, the lady of Edward Owen Jones, Esq., of Hay-hill, Gloucestershire, of a son.—At the Holt, Wokingham, Berks, the lady of John Spencer Wynn Werninck, Esq., of a daughter. At Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, Mrs. George Wildes, of a daughter.—The lady of M. Guedalla, Esq., of a son.

Mrs. tseorge Wildes, of a daughter.—The lady of M. Guedalla, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's, Newington, Lucy, fourth daughter of Joseph Folkes, of Walworth, Esq., to James E. A. Wich, Esq.—At St. Gabriel Fenchurch, Samuel F. Bitton, Esq., of Regent-square, and Gray's inn, to Rosa, second daughter of Richard Thomas, Esq., of Fen-court.—At the Little Portland street Chapel, the Rev. Samuel Wood, B.A., second son of Ottiwell Wood, Esq., of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Joseph Stanley, Esq., of Birmingham.—At St. James's Church, George Valentine Rathbone, Esq., of Mornington Cottage, Mornington-road, Regent's park, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of W. Cobbett, Esq., of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

bett, Esq., of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

DEATHS.

At Batb, Major-General Sir Charles Broke Vere, K.C.B., and M.P. for East Suffolk, in his 65th year.—At Cheveley-park, Mrs. Fairlie, a daughter of the Viscountess Canterbury, by her ladyship's first mariage.—At Funchsi, Madeira, John Maudsiay, Esq., of Lambeth, aged 44.—At Broomham, Sussex Sir William Asiburaham, Bart., aged 74.—Sir Samnel Chambers, Kat., of Bredgar-house, Kent., Deputy-Lieutenant, and one of the oldest magistrates for that county.—At Camden-town, W. Henderson, Esq., late Lieutenant of the Hon. Corps of Gentleman-at-Arms.—At Macemor, North Wales, General John Manners Kerr, aged 74, after a service of a little more than 58 years, having entered the army in February, 1785, as an ensign in the 111th Foot.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East,—The TWENTIETH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN to the Public DAILY, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, is.; Caralogue, is. EDWARD HASSELL, Sec.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS, at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Monday evening, April 10th, at Eight o'clock. ANITHER NICHT WI' BURNS; being a Sequel to "A Nicht wi' Burns."—Now ready, Book II. of Wilson's Edition of the "Songs of Scotland," dedicated by permission to her Majesty the Queen. Each Book will contain Twelve Songs. Price to Subscribers, 7a. 6d.; to Non-aubscribers, 10s. 6d.—There will be Six Books; and Subscribers are will be received to the 1st May, by Mr. Wilson, 41, Regent-square.

GRAND CONCERT, Music Hall, Store-street, at which the following talent will appear:—Miss Birch, Miss E. Birch, Mrs. A. Afred Shaw, Miss Doiby, the Misses Williams, Miss Galbraith, Mrs. A. Smith, Miss Bromley, and Mrs. Seguin; Messer, Phillips, Brizzi, Gear, Gutbilei, Seguin; and Mr. John Parry. Sollowers:—Madame Dulcken, Mr. Boohsa, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Mori, and Mr. Blagrove. Tickets Ss., Boxes and Stalls Ss. Private Boxes, Tickets, and Places to be had of Mr. All-croft, 15, New Bond-street.

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UBTERRANEOUS EXHIBITION, No. 35, Strand.—

A Splendid Picture of the CRUCIFIXION has just been added to the EXHIBITION in the MAGIC CAVE; also an original painting, by Mr. Cox, of the Eve of the Deluge, which may now be seen, with Sisteen other Views, itted up with so much ingenuity that the spectator, with a slight help from the fancy, might imagine that he was looking from some real cavern upon some of the most exquisite scenes on England's coast.—Open from Eleven in the morning until Ten at night.—Admission, Sixpence. Lowther Bazaar, 55, Strand.

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R. LOVE, the Original Dramatic POLYPHONIST, has the honour to announce that he will perform at the Strand Theatre tomorrow (Monday) and on Thursday; and at Crosby Hall on Wednesday. On Good Friday no performance. He will present his Entertainment entitled LOVE IN ALL SHAPES; or, the GALLERY OF PORTRAITS. To be followed by A REMINISCENCE OF BT. GONE TIMES. To conclude with LOVE'S LABOUR LOST. Doors open at half-past Seven-Begin at Eight. Tickets and Private Boxes to be had on the day and at the place of performance. They may also be had at Sam's Royal Library, Pall Mall.

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e we simply to follow our own wish, this advertisement would contain no syllable yound the subjoined brevity; (namely, that)—On the First of May will be published, the Cone Shilling, Number I, of The

L L U M I N A T E D M A G A Z I N E.

g; we would content ourselves with the above laconic sentence, in the bigoted belief no minute and radiant painting of the work to come—no harmonious promise of its excellence ever yet—so wayward is the human heart I—secured a reader past the extental Number One.

Trospectus may be likened to the miniatures of kings and queens exchanged the parties together, but as accinating promise of the parties together, but as

t no minute and radiant painting of the wirk to come—no harmonious promise of its are excellence every etc-as wayward is the human heart!—secured a reader past the exmental Number One.

prospectus may be likened to the miniatures of kings and queens exchanged prelimity to marriage. It may present a fascinating promise of grace and loveliness, and so as the parties together, but, once brought, their after good-liking must depend upon maelves. It is provoking, however, that the simile does not hold throughout; inasmuch the reader is enly wedded to a book (surely this evil calls for statutable remedy!) just long as the said book shall content him. Thus, we shall endeavour to portray the feach of our work, with the conviction that, however glowingly they may be painted in this nature advertisement, their welcome must entirely depend upon their own flesh and od, and the healthful spirit that shall animate them. In the state of the s

very his boudour-witting, preserring—such is our homeliness—the odour of the ficine withorn.

Whilst, however, we hope to enlist upon our side the graces of fiction—of that fiction roof truth, as the "bright consummate flower" owes its seem and radiance to the hidn root—so shall we endeavour to look warily at the real world that lies about us. We all not shrink from any subject with a social wrong at its core; shall certainly not implies the easy benevolence of those very virtuous and tender folk who think they pay the st homage to what they deem the right by carefully blinding themselves to the wrong to, putting cotton into their ears that they may not listen to the cry of the wretched, rike the psaltery and timbred in praise of their own vehement content!

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Ages.	Year,	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Remainder of Life.
20 30 40 50	£ s. d. 0 18 2 1 3 9 1 11 10 2 4 9	#2 8. d. 0 19 2 1 5 2 1 13 9 2 7 11	& s. d. 1 0 3 1 6 8 1 15 10 2 11 2	& s. d. 1 1 5 1 8 4 1 18 1 2 14 10	£ s. d. 1 2 8 1 10 0 2 0 6 2 18 8	£ s. d. 1 18 2 2 10 5 3 8 3 4 17 7

DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK. - MISS LAMBERT has reduced the price of German Wool, for ready money, to Ninepence per dozen Skeins; the still continues to arrange the Colours of Wool, for working Berlin and other erns, on the same plan and terms, for which her house has been so long celebrated.—ew Burlington-street, three doors from Regent-street.—Materials of every kind on the

BREIT'S FAMILY HOTEL, HOLBORN. — Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Metropolis will experience at this quiet, yet cheerful, hotel, such comforts and accommodations as are acldom found away from home.—Situate on the summit of Holborn-hill, in the mmediate vicinity of the Courts of Equity, BRETT'S HOTEL has been upwards of aftry years distinguished by the patronage of gentlemen of the clerical and legal professions, to the Families of whom the recent improvements in the house render it peculiarl convenient.

GOOD TEAS, in 6-lb, bags, or 12-lb. Chests, at 3s. 4d. and 3s. 10d. per lb. BERBICE COFFEE in 6-lb. bags at 1s. per lb. Seeing that sound Cougou Teas can now be imported from China at 1s. per lb. in bond, the marvel is how mechants can obtain, or the public consent to pay, the prices they do. East India Tha COMPANY, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.—Orders from the country to be accompanied by a remittance.

RIDING SCHOOL, 22, SOUTH-STREET, GROSVENOR SQUAME.—
The Art of Riding taught upon correct principles to ladies and gentlemen, daily, from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon, by Mr. John Hawkins, riding master.—Ponies for young pupils.—Off-side raddies.—Lessons on the road.—Horses broke to all purposes.—Horses let by the day for ladies and gentlemen.

BUILDERS, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, AND OTHERS.—
Crown Squares, is per foot, and upwards. Best White-lead, 24s. per cwt. Linssed Oil or Farps, 3s. per gallon. Sheet Lead, 20s. per cwt.—For complete lists (priced) apply to R. Cocan, at the Western Giass, Lead, and Colour Warehouse, 8, Princes-street, Leicester-quare, London.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Gentlemen who wish a real Havannah Cigar, of exquisite flavour and of sufficient age to smoke with freedom and pleasure, are recommended to try my Cigars at 12s. per 1b.—uone can be better. Also, Cheeroots of the same quality, at 10s. 6d.; Bengala, 8s.; Mexicana, 9s.; Foreign Havannaha, 18s.; Regalias and Principes, 14s. and 16s. Quarter lb. Sample Boxes at wholesale price. Orders faithfully attended to on receipt of a post-office money order, or in other ways.—Gzo. Knovy, Importer and Manufacturer, 18, King-atreet, Snow-hill, London.

PISH AND OYSTER ESTABLISHMENT, 159, CHEAP-SIDE, adjoining the Post-office—JOHN S. SWEETING calls the attention of the Public to his constant large supply of the best Fish of all descriptions, at the lowest prices. Country gentlemes may depend upon quality, price, and punctuality; and a Fost-office money-order will save troubling friends.—The most respectable Oyster-rooms.—Reid's XXX Stout and Crowley's Alton Ale.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.—
MADANE GALLOIS, 44, New Bond-street, still continues her superior method of
teaching the art of Dress-making. She undertakes to make persons proficient is cutting,
sitting, and executing in the most sinished style in six lessons for one pound. Her superior
method has never been equalled by any competitor. The correctness of her mode can be
fully substantiated by references to pupils. Fractice hours from eleven till sive.

Typropathic Establishment, Grosvenor House, Tunbridge Wells.—Mr. H. C. Timpson, Surgeon, has opened the above for the Care of Invalids by the Hydropathic Treatment. The advantages of this establishment are superior. Accommodation excellent. Terms very moderate, varying from three guineas per week. No extras. No entrance fee. Prospectuses may be had of Mesars. Hatchard, Piccadilly; Mesars. Darton and Harvey, Gracechurch-street, London; or on post-paid application at Grosvenor House, Tunbridge Wells.

NOTICE to RAILWAY and STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS\*
—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 164, Fleet-street, London.—FRANCIS CLEMOW, successor to W. Harding, returns his sincere thanks to the professional, commercial gentlemen, and the public for the very generous support he has received since occupying the abovenamed hotel, and hopes, by unremitting attention, to retain their patronage. F. C. begs to assure his patrons that the larder and wine arrangements surpass sup ofter house in London; the daily bill of fare in coffee and dining-room containing every delicacy of the season Dinners, from 1s. and upwards; Breakfasts (plain), 1s. 3d. each; Lodging, 10s. 6d. per week. Suppers equally economical. Public Meetings, Committee, and Frivate Dining-rooms.—A Porter in attendance to receive visitors by night trains.

NOTICE.—Now ready. BERDOE'S SUMMER VENTILATING WATERPROOF FROCK.—This novel and gentlemanly garment has
already been adopted by a long list of the nobility, gentry, professional gentlemen, e.c., and
will prove well deserving the attention of all who regard a respectable and gentlemanly
appearance in opposition to alang, rulgarity, and meanness. Made to measure in the first
style, but a large assortment always ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited.
Warranted waterproof, without confining perspiration.—Made only by W. BERDOE,
Talior, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornbill, eight doors from Bishopgate-street.

SUPERIOR LOOKING-GLASSES, AND SPLENDID GILT PICTURE-FRAMES.

CHARLES M'LEAN, 78, Fleet-street (opposite the "Dispatch" newspaper office), respectfully informs the trade, artists, upholsterers, and
the public, that they can be supplied with LOOKING-GLASSES and PICTUREFRAMES of the very best manufacture, at prices never hitherto attempted. May be had
gratis, and sent free of post to any part of the kingdom, large SHEETS OF DRAWINGS,
representing the exact pattern and price of one hundred different-sized Picture-Frames, and
one hundred and twenty Looking-Glasses, elegantly oranmented with designs made expressly for this manufactory. The trade supplied with Frames in the compo. Fancy
wood Frames and Mouldings, and Room-Borderings. Old Frames repaired and regold. Glasses re-silvered. Thirty thousand Frames kept seasoned for immediate delivery. All
goods not approved of in three months taken back and money returned.

TTAM and TONGUE DISTRIBUTION.—ALL PRIZES.—

HAM and TONGUE DISTRIBUTION.—ALL PRIZES,—
T. YEATES, Ham-dealer and Confectioner, 23, STRAED, and corner of Deanstreet, Westminster, established 50 years, intends DISTRIBUTING £1000 worth of real
YORK HAMS, TONGUES, &c., in 8000 shares, at 2s. 6d. each, to take place on WESPESDAY, May 3, 1843. List of Prizes:—Two at £20, Five at £10, Ten at £5, Forty at £2,
One Hundred at £1, Two Hundred at 10s., One Thousand at 5s., Six Thousand Six Mandred and Forty-three at 1s. The holders.

W BERRALL and SON beg to return thanks to the Nobility.



"And where the gardener, Robin, day by day, Drew me to school, along the public way; Delighted with my bauble coach, and wrapp'd

In scarlet mantle warm, and velvet capp'd."

CHILDREN and INVALIDS

A LE of very superior quality brewed entirely from the very best
Malt and Hops, and in such proportions as persons of nice palate will be sure to
appreciate. Sold in casks of eighteen and nine gallons each at is, per gallon. Sent to any
part of town carriage free. Orders by post punctually attended to. Address to the John
Bull brewery office, 20, Philpot-lane, City.

DRESS-MAKING. — To PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A vacancy for an INDOOR APPRENTICE in an old established and respectable flouse of Business, offering advantages seldom met with. For particulars apply either to Mrs. Goodnoon, 32, Edward-street, Portman-square; or Mrs. Tilbuvay, 19, Sidmouth-street, Regent-square.

MESSRS. COVENTRY and HOLLIER respectfully invite public attention to their Cottage and Piccolo PIANOFORTES, manufactured in a variety of pleasing and elegant forms; every instrument warranted. Mesars. C. and H. venture to assert their instruments cannot be surpassed for lightness of touch and brilliancy of tone. Second-hand Pianofortes, by various makers, to be sold cheap. Instruments taken in exchange.—71, Dean-street, Soho.

A WATCH, AS A GIFT, from its particular properties, is the best expression of the trath and constancy of friendship: it is always with the owner, and always doing him service.—J.Jozes, 388, Strand, opposite Somerset House, Watchmaker to the Admiralty, has on sale a great variety of Watches, suitable for all clauses. The elegant gold horizontal watches, at 27 each, are suitable for ladies and gentlemen.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watch Work, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

OH MY CORNS!

OH MY CORNS!

A N almost universal exclamation, though quite unnecessary, aince HOOPER'S FRENCH CORN FLASTERS sever fail to relieve all pain the instant they are applied, and with little care and attention will effectually remove these petty tormenters. Sold in boxes, is, light each, by Hoopes, Chemist, 43, London-Bridge, City aide; and by all Druggiats. N.B. On receipt of a Shilling, and a postage stamp free, a box will be sent free to any part of the kingdom.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore hair, prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from seurf and dandriff, and will render it delightfully soft and fiexible. It will also preserve the confluer in the heated atmosphere of growded assumblies.

semblies.

Caution.—Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and see that those words are on the Wrapper; all others are gross impositions.—Frice 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

OUTFITS to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.—Writers, Cadets,
Assistant Surgeons, Midshipmen, Officers in the Civil or Military Service, and Passengers generally, supplied with their entire Outfits at 8, UNWIN'S, 57 and 58, Lombardstreet, viz., Shirts, Towels, Table Lines, Sheets, Hosiery, White Jean Jackets and Trousers,
Wooller Clothing, Sen Bedding, Single and Double Couches with Drawers, Cabin Furniture, Bullock Drawers, Trunks, &c. Ladies going abroad will find a large stock of Readymade Linen of every description. Light Trunks and Bedding for overland.

DANKLIBANON IRON WORKS BAZAAR, No. 58, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, for the Manufacture and Sale of Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire-Irons, Kitchen Cooking Utensils, Plated and British Plate Wares, Baths, and Ornamental Wire Work.—The Proprietors respectfully invite extection to this eatablishment, where are to be seen the largest assortments of the above wares reordered to notice under the same roof, and so arranged, with the price of each article affixed in plain figures, that the public may judge of its value and autableness to their wants, and at prices much below those usually offered to public notice.—M.B. The Newly Patented Electro-Plated Copper Cooking Vessels by express appointment.

CHUBB'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAPES, BOOK-CASES, Chests, Books, &c., are made entirely of strong wrought fron, so as effectably to resist the falling of brick work, timbers, &c., in case of fire, and are also perfectly secure from the attacks of the most skilful burglars. A box filled with papers, which has been tested in a furnace, may be seen at the patentee's, together with a most extensive and complete stock of these varieties and complete stock of these varieties.

GINGER BRANDY.—This invaluable Liqueur continues to be manufactured by VINCENT and PUGH, the original Proprietors, at their Distillery, 15, New Park-street, Borough, and 10, Rood-lane, City, and may be obtained of all the principal retail dealers in the metropolis, in bottles neatly sealed and labelled.

TO CONNOISEURS IN BRANDY.—They have also fully succeeded in bringing to public notice the most perfect article ever yet offered, possessing both the delicacy of character and richness of bouquet natural to Cognac, they being supported in their assertion by the opinions of both the French growers, and the keenest judges in the English market.

The PALE BRANDY is particularly recommended as something extremely curious.

HARDS'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.—This highly nutritious food, so universally recommended by the medical profession for the use of Children, Invalids, and persons suffering from weak digestion, may be had of all Druggists in the kingdom, in its and 2s, packets, and it in cases, 7s. 6d. each. To prevent the fraud practised on the public by unprincipled persons imitating the label and packet of the above, it is necessary purchasers of this article should ask for Hards's Farinaceous Food, and observe thay the label on each genuine packet bears the signature of "JAS, HARDS," and is manufactured at the Royal Victoris-mill, Dartford, Kent.

TVORY TABLE KNIVES, 11s, per dozen; DESSERT, 9s.;

\$\frac{2}{\text{carvers}}\$, \$\frac{3}{\text{carvers}}\$, \$\frac{3}{\text{carvers}}\$, \$\frac{1}{\text{carvers}}\$, \$\frac{

DODSON'S PATENT UNFERMENTED WHITE and Biscuits, Luncheon Cakes, &c. The above articles are made light without yeast or leaven. Upwards of one hundred distinguished physicians and surgeous, twelve of whom attend the Queen and Royal Family, have honoured the patentee with their testimony of the value of the above process. "We recommend our dyspoptic friends to try Mr. Dodson's unfermented bread."—See Medico-Chirurgical Review, July, 1840. "The patent Presburg wine biscuits are most certainly of an incomparable excellence."—Dr. Birkbeck. H. Dodson, Patentee, wholesale and export biscuit baker; purveyor by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. 98, Blackman-street, Southwark.

FLY Walkers Heedles

WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority "The Queen's and work with great case, having improved points, temper, and faish. The labels are coprect likenesses of her Majeaty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. H. Walker's improved fish-hooks, steel pens, hooks and eyes, are recommended. For the home trade near packages of needles or pens, from 1s. to 10s. value, can be sent free by post by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every shilling value. Every quality, &r., for shipping.—H. Walkers, Manufacturer to the Queen, 20, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

Members, or their nominees only, are admitted. The total expense to each member when all post stamps, or a post-office order, will have the shares forwarded by return of post. T. YEATES assures his friends every article shall be of the best quality that can be procured.—Routs, Balls, Dinners, Suppers, and Wedding Breakfasts supplied in town or country, at the lowest possible prices.

WI BERRALL and SON beg to return thanks to the Nobility,

Devonshire-place House, New-road, 30th March, 1843.

DIERCE and KOLLE'S ECONOMICAL RADIATING STOVE GRATES.—Families furnishing are solicited to examine their large and extensive assortment of Drawing-room and other (RATES, recently completed from the most recherche designs in the Louis Quatores, Elizabethan, Gothic, and other styles, with Feeders and Fire-frons en suite, always on show at their manufactory, No. 5, Jermyn-street, Ranacta-Recent

ders and Fire-frons en suite, always on show at their manufactory, No. 5, Jermyn-street, Regeni-street.

These Grates combine economy of fuel with elegance of style and superior comfort, and are specially constructed for the cure of smoky chimnies. In bed-rooms and nurseries they are found invaluable—retaining the heat for many hours after the fire is out.

KITCHENS and LAUNDRI S fitted up in the most complete manner with Ranges, Ovens, Boilers, Hot Plates, Brot. 18, Plates, Patent Smoke Jacks, &c.

HEATING by HOT WATER, combining WARMTH with VENTILATION, on P. and K.'s improved method, adapted for every description of Building, and so arranged as to warm the entire of a large MANSION from one moderate fire.

PIERCE and KOLLE'S Manufactory, 5, Jermyn-street, Regent-street.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA. In scarlet mantle warm, and velvet capp'd."

CHILDREN and INVALIDS

CHILDREN and INVALIDS

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.—

Scurry; Scrofula; Eruptions on the Face; Roughness of the Skin; Chronic Rheusenis Indigestion; Chronic Liver Affections; General Deblitty, particularly when caused by excess; the effects of taking Mercury, are among the numerous diseases and compact make, and so perfectly secure and caused by excess; the effects of taking Mercury, are among the numerous diseases and fections for which this invaluable alterative is almost a specific. To those affected with, in
punity to the most careless hands. In use from the palace to the cottage. Invalids' Wheel Chairs of all sorts, and Spinal car
riages; also, Self-moving Chairs for house or garden.—On sale or hire at INGRAM'S

General Furnishing Warchouse, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.—

matism; Scruptions on the Face; Roughness of the Skin; Chronic Rheu
category Scurry; Scrofula; Eruptions on the Face; Decoction is decisions; Indigestion; Chronic Rheu
category Scurry; Scrofula; Eruptions on the Face; Decoction is paceful to six specific via affections for which this invaluable alterative is almost a specific. To those affected with and compact make, and so perfectly secure and caused by excess; the effects of taking Mercury, are among the numerous diseases and actuated by excess; the effects of taking Mercury, are among the numerous diseases and actuated by excess; the effects of taking Mercury, are among the numerous diseases and actuated by excess; the effects of taking Mercury, are among the numerous diseases and actuated by excess; the effects of taking Mercury, are among the numerous diseases and actuated by excess; the effects of taking Mercury, are among the numerous diseases and actuated by excess; the effects of taking Mercury, are among the numerous diseases and actuated by excess; the effects of taking Mercury, are among the numerous diseases and actuated by excess; the effects of taking M

FINE ARTS.



Haydon's "Curtius." British Institution.

Landseer's "Lassie herding Sheep;" engraved by John Burnet, and published by Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall.

Painters have not kept pace with poets in their delineations of animated nature. The passions of the "human face divine" have cocupied the minds of artists to the exclusion of those powerful traits of feeling which the physiognomy of the brute beast, and his expressive actions, afford. The war-horse of Job, "pawing in valley, rejoicing in his strength, mocking at fear, and neighing in unison with the trumpet's charge," is a subject of the grandest description; but yet it has stood untouched for more than three thou-



A "VAGROM" RAM.

The ancient sculptors were, however, of another mind, and expended some of their noblest efforts on their illustration. The lions and sphynxes of Egypt, the horses of the Parthenon, the dogs and bears of Rome, rank with the highest productions of artistic genius. In the pencil from their monotony. The mighty Flemish horse who bore the kings, the nobles, and the soldiers of his day; the lions and panthers of his Antwerp menagerie, and the stately bear-hunts of his royal patrons, have been delineated by him in every possible attitude,

vourite domestic animals, to the total disregard of the poetic capabilities of their subjects.

It was, therefore, with much pleasure we made acquaintance with Mr. Haydon's picture of "Curtius leaping into the Gulf," No. 384 of the present exhibition of the British Institution. In this noble painting, which is of the life size, we have a portrait of a horse, which, in our estimation, takes its immortal place with those written portraits of antiquity which we have just quoted. Job fills and elevates the mind with images of grace and grandeur, but Haydon grasps and appals it by suggestions of both moral and physical sublimity. The horse has leaped into the chasm, and, as he sinks in its unfathomable depths, stretches forth his neck, and with his straining eyeballs makes a vain attempt to sound its thickening shades. The idea of a bottomless pit is realized; and the terror of the horse becomes in some degree shared by the spectator. The bold and novel conception of this picture unfits the judgment for a sudden estimated its truth, and the first impression is that the drawing is exaggerated, and this opinion is still further heightened by its manifest abridgments of colour and chiaroscuro. Upon a more mature consideration, however, the drawing is discovered to be as perfect as the general conception is grand and appropriate. Colour and the graces of the art have evidently been regarded by the painter as secondary qualifications, and have been used only so far as seemed to be necessary early and muscle of the gallant charger is convulsed. The composure of the rider in his willing self-sacrifice—a propitiation of the wrath of the gods—gives a solemn contrast and high moral value to the otherwise frightful character of the scene.

We hope to see more of these single-incident pictures from this accomplished painter. We consider them to be far superior to his larger compositions, which, however excellent they may be in parts, are generally so overloaded with prodigalities of academic drawing and unchastened exuberancies

The remarks we have made on Mr. Haydon's picture will partially serve as an introduction to Mr. Landseer's "Lassie herding sheep." This picture has been engraved by John Burnet in the painter-like style first practised by the brother of the painter, Mr. Thomas Landseer—a mixture of mezzotint and line, by which the rich impasto of the picture is a demirably blended with those nice discriminations of texture which the line manner alone conveys. This peculiar style of engraving has, in the print before us, been carried by Mr. Burnet to a pitch of extraordinary perfection: the excellencies of both modes have been preserved, with many intermediate ones resulting from their combination. The picture is perfectly translated, and no more perfect copy could be desired.

The print represents a tight Highland lassie pursuing the aboriginal occupation of spinning wool from a distaff, and at the same time tending a few "black-faced Scots" from whose forefathers the fleece may be supposed to have been derived. One of the little flock, a "vagrom" ram, tethered to propriety by his horns, struggles against confinement with a resolution which in an animal less proverbial for its meckness would look very like obstinate disobedience. A dog at the girl's feet raises his head at the stir, looks in apparent contempt beyond the offender's locality, and, happy in the conscious power of being able to suppress any serious breach of the peace, should his interference be necessary, is evidently preparing to close his eyes and resume his dozing slumbers. A wonderful air of contented quietude is given by this circumstance to the solitude of the mountain valley. The effect of the whole picture is eminently natural: it is a Scottish scene, and a Scottish scene only. No other country can claim kindred with it. The meek laborious girl, small and even elegantly made—a blessing to the land; the lowly cabin, turf-built and heather-clad; the sheep, fleecy-cheeked, square-backed, and solidly limbed; the massive hills, the flattened vale, the grey atmo

quired that freshness, variety, and which in so remarkable a manner characterizes the chef-d'æuvre before us.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—A special meeting of this institute was held on Monday last, at one clock, to present the medals as institute was held on Monday last, at one clock, to present the medals as institute was held on Monday last, at one clock, to present the medals as institute was held on Monday last, at one clock, to present the medals as institute was held on Monday last, at one clock, to present the medals as the control of the close of the

LONDOM: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane ourt, Fiect-street; and published by William Little, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—Satundar, April 8, 1843.